THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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10 PAGES.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
D. S. MCDONALD, Proprietor.
Having assumed control of this popular Restaurant I am prepared to serve the public in the best possible manner. Meals furnished at all hours. Give me a call. 29-8-1y

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

REMOVAL.—
DR. A. W. BAKER
Has removed to the Odd Fellows' building, Emporium, Pa.—up stairs. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN A. WYKOFF.
Grove, Pa., April 4th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
WM. BERRY.
Sterling Run, Pa., April 8th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN MCDONALD.
Driftwood, Pa., April 20th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
S. D. MCCOOLE.
Driftwood, Pa., May 7th, 1898.

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COUNTY TREASURER.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention.
H. C. OLMSTED.
Emporium, Pa., June 27, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Treasurer of Cameron County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
C. G. CATLIN.
Emporium, Pa., June 28th, 1898.

Patriotic Festival.

A patriotic festival will be held on the Metzger lawn, Allegheny avenue, under the auspices of the Interest paying society of the Methodist Church, next Friday evening, July 22. A fine program, savoring of patriotic sentiment, will be rendered during the evening. Ice cream, cake and coffee will be served. Everybody invited.

Child Drinks Lye.

Ralph, the two-years-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Johns, of South Williamsport, drank a quantity of lye about 9 o'clock this morning, and is now lying in a precarious condition. The child obtained the poisonous draught from a teacup which was standing on the stove hearth. He swallowed all of the burning fluid, which severely burned his mouth and throat. Physicians were summoned and did everything within their power to relieve the tot's terrible sufferings. The affected portions of the child's face, mouth and throat are greatly swollen. Late this afternoon the child was still living and was reported to be resting easy.

—[Williamsport News, 16th.

Thomas Pelkey.

We have before us a copy of the Klondike News, containing two good half-tone cuts of our townsman, Thos. Pelkey—one representing him in his fur suit. Mr. Pelkey evidently is strictly in it and is considered one of the prosperous prospectors of the Klondike. We clip the following from the News:

Among the many remarkable men of a remarkable country, is Thos. Pelkey. Yet on the sunny side of fifty, Mr. Pelkey's well thatched and well shaped head shows a few threads of silver, caused, as he says, by getting up early in the morning to go to church. He is a never-tiring traveler and many a man of half his age has been glad to see the sun go down when on the trail with him. His last trip over the ice from Dawson to Dyea was accomplished in nineteen days, which is only one day behind the record. He was born in St. Alma, Canada, where he spent his early life. During the succeeding ten years he resided in the United States and during which time he visited every state in the Union. His home for many years has been at Williamsport, Pa., where he was engaged in the hotel business. He is a splendid caterer, a connoisseur in wines and an epicure at the table. During his business life in the United States he has owned and managed some of the leading hostelries in the State of Pennsylvania, among which may be mentioned the Arcade in Williamsport, the Cottage Hotel, at Emporium, and the Club House Hotel at Penn Yan, N. Y.

Some four years ago, having sold out in the hotel business, Mr. Pelkey heard of the tales of gold in far away Alaska, and being a man who follows his first impulses, started at once for the far north. In the month of May, when the mosquitos are just commencing to crawl from the moss, a boat containing Mr. Pelkey floated down the Yukon River and was finally tied to the bank at Forty Mile Post. Here he located on No. 18 Glacier creek, put a force of men to work and took out several thousand dollars. In the fall, 1895, returned to Pennsylvania for the winter, and in March, 1896, returned to Forty Mile. Here he met George Carmack early in the month of August and learned of the discoveries of gold on Bonanza. With characteristic promptness he set out for the new gold fields and succeeded in distancing the rushing crowd and staked No. 41 above Discovery. It was no trouble to find the pay on No. 41, and from the first hole sunk in the auriferous gravel, he took as high as $68.00 from a single pan. Seven weeks of drifting and sinking yielded $23,648.00, the result of two men's work. He next bought a fraction of 131 feet on Eldorado, which is known as No. 3 "A." On this piece of ground, from a hole 8x8 feet square, to bed rock, he took out $9,000, some pans going as high as $300, on this unusually rich fraction, the pay streak has been located for over 100 feet from 4 to 5 feet deep, and extending from bank to bank a distance of 300 feet.

Mr. Pelkey also owns claims Nos. 2 and 7 on Lucky Fork of All Gold creek. All Gold is one of the coming creeks by the way. It drains a large territory and heads in the Dome mountains much the same as Hunker creek. Claims on All Gold are ranked as gilt edge in the Dawson mining market.

Mr. Pelkey's first location on No. 41 Bonanza will bring him more wealth than all the others. The pay streak has been cross cut and found to be 120 feet wide and from 4 to 5 feet deep. At the present writing a force of twenty men are kept busy drifting on a strip forty feet wide and the entire length of the claim. This will be just one-third of the claim and will be worked out this year. This strip will yield in good Bonanza gold $300,000. Samples of it left at the Mint show it to be worth over $17 per ounce. It will take two more years to work the claim over once and it will enrich its owner to the tune of one million dollars. Pans yielding $50 are not uncommon, and from one bucket of dirt there has been washed over $900.

Mr. Pelkey is now in the United States for rest and recreation, and will return in August. Mr. Alfred Pelkey, his son, is in charge of the property during his father's absence. Young Pelkey has been in the Klondike country two years and owns several promising claims. The Pelkeys—father and son—will spend one more winter in the north and will then return to Pennsylvania to take up their permanent residence.

The "shoo-fly" took a jolly crowd to Sizerville, Tuesday afternoon, where a picnic was held in honor of Mrs. J. S. Douglas, who has been visiting friends in Emporium.

We have the goods; you can have them for little cash. N. SEGER.

Let Us Pave.

Meadville, Pa., gets her brick paving done for $1.34 per square yard, and pipe sewers, 10 to 18 inch, at 55 to 80 cents per lineal foot.—Ex. What would be the matter with Emporium paving Fourth street, in the business centre, and give employment to our idle laboring men? Let the rising generation pay for it.

Semi-Centennial Edition.

That staid old reliable Republican sheet—the Potter County Journal—celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week and issued an illustrated edition, neatly printed on fine book paper. The Journal and the PRESS are among the old-timers of this section of the State, and rules governing each are similar. The Messrs. Haskell & Colcord are conducting a neat, clean paper—a credit to the town and county—and are deserving of the united support of the people of Potter county. We congratulate our neighbors and hope they may live to celebrate another 50th anniversary.

You Have Company.

It appears to be the general opinion of all business men in McKean county that it was never more difficult to make collections than at the present time. Evidently the McKean county business men are not reaping any material benefits from the immense daily expenditures for war purposes. The only way to make good times is for every one to make an effort to pay his honest debts when they fall due. If every one would do this money would be more plenty, and there would be less complaint of hard times. Carelessness in meeting one's obligations is what stagnates all kinds of business.—McKean Democrat.

Rattler's Fatal Bite.

William Daugherty, of near Hammersley's Forks, was bitten by a rattlesnake last Wednesday night and died from the effects in a few hours.

Mr. Daugherty was quite an old man, who worked on a farm owned by his brother. Because of the heat Daugherty declined to sleep in the house, preferring a bed of straw in the barnyard.

Wednesday night the old man's improvised bed was shared by a lad aged about 15 years. When the latter awoke in the morning he was horrified at the sight of his bedfellow. Dougherty was unconscious. His face, hands and upper part of his body were terribly discolored and swollen. On closer inspection the boy saw a monster rattlesnake coiled against the old man's body. The reptile rattled and writhed at being disturbed, but the boy killed it in short order. It measured over five feet in length, and had fifteen rattles.

Efforts were made to arouse Dougherty, but they all proved futile and the unfortunate man died in an hour. His body was greatly swollen.

An examination of the body showed that the snake had inflicted the fatal bite on the back of the neck. As the venom spreads very rapidly through the system, the old man doubtless sank into unconsciousness without realizing what had happened. Two other rattlers were killed near where Daugherty and the boy had slept.—Renovo News.

Cervera Shopping.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 18—Admiral Cervera and his fellow-officers are taking advantage of the liberty accorded them here, and to-day the figures of many of them were seen on the street. They made a round of the principal stores of the city and purchased many articles of various kinds. Many of the officers have been able to make decided changes in their dress, which have almost transformed them so that they are not easily recognizable by their few acquaintances. Some officers had checks cashed, while the son of Admiral Cervera made arrangement at a local newspaper office for the printing of cards for himself and father.

Captain Eulate, the officer who refused to sign the parole, has been allowed the freedom of the grounds of the academy, but is not permitted to go beyond these limits. He is reported to have sat on a bench in "Lovers' Lane" all yesterday evening and indulged himself in gloomy thoughts, while on the other hand, three officers were observed coming down one of the walks singing in the most cheerful manner.

PROVIDE CERVERA A HOME IN FLORIDA.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., July 19.—A movement was started here to-day to present Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa Bay in recognition of his humane and chivalric treatment of Hobson and crew, and a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

Battleship and Cruiser.

The difference between a battleship and an armored cruiser is technical, and experts have stumbled over the matter. A battleship is supposed to have heavier guns and armor and to be better fitted to withstand hard knocks from an opposing force. But this does not always hold good, as may be seen in the case of the Maine as compared with the Brooklyn. The Maine was a battleship, but she was not so large nor so heavily armored as the armored cruiser Brooklyn. On one point there seems to be no dispute, and that is the fact that the cruisers are faster than the battleships, and it is conceded also that in most instances the battleships are better protected.—New York Tribune.

Base Ball Meeting.

At a meeting of the base ball cranks held on Monday evening, Mr. A. A. McDonald was elected President of the association, C.J. Goodnough, Sec'y. and Treasurer, and John J. Soble, Manager. Several committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions and perfect other arrangements necessary for the advancement and welfare of the team. The citizens of Emporium ought to give the boys encouragement of a substantial nature as every game of ball played here, brings trade to the town. Good athletics are everywhere recognized as an efficient advertisement for any city, town or institution and Emporium should not be asleep on the question.

Woodsmen Enlisting.

Captain Ellicott and Surgeon Furbush, who came to Williamsport last week for the purpose of recruiting 25 woodsmen for the United States volunteer engineers, have left with the men for Peekskill. On Monday and Tuesday the recruiting officers were at North Bend, where they secured 16 men. Captain Ellicott said that the scene around that place was the most touching he ever saw. The women brought baskets of flowers to the recruits and a rousing send-off was given the volunteers. A band of music took part in the demonstration.—Lock Haven Dem.

Killed at Cook's Run.

On Tuesday, Ernest Welton, who worked on D. B. Johncon's log job at Cook's Run, was struck by a sliding tree, breaking both legs and internally injured, died within thirty minutes after being struck. Welton resided at Renovo, and leaves a wife and three children. Mr. D. B. Johnson, of Grove township, who conducts the job, had ordered the men to stop work. All hands started down a steep hill. One crew felled a tree while the men were going down the mountain, when a tree followed them, with the stated result.

Will Ratify Santiago Victory.

The citizens of Emporium are making extensive preparations for the celebration of Gen. Shafter's victory at Santiago. Saturday evening, July 23d, has been set apart as the time for the demonstration and it is to be hoped that all patriots of Emporium and vicinity will take part in the magnificent triumph of the American arms. The various civic and military societies will be represented in the parade, and every residence and business place should be decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

Postmaster Seger desires to inform all patrons of the postoffice that under the rulings of the department he cannot forward first, second and third class mail matter unless *full* postage is affixed.

Should Publish the Law.

Since Mr. Burgess has directed the police to arrest all persons riding bicycles on the sidewalks and brand them as lawbreakers, it would be in order that he look up the law on the matter and have it published, that all persons and lawabiding citizens might know it.

There are many people who candidly think there is no law directly prohibiting sidewalk riding and that the Burgess and his subordinates are exceeding their authority in the matter. Better make it plain.

It has been observed that in cities and towns where the wheelmen are ordered off the sidewalks, they have streets that are in a decent and passable condition and are not obliged to ride through mudholes, and over coarse gravel banks that are seldom allowed to become packed and solidified because of the semi-annual visit of that magic remedy (?) for bad roads—the road scraper.

"ONE."

"Echo Answers."

Who goes to the trouble and expense of getting pure water for his customers? Metzger, of course—his soda water is the only thing it is safe to drink this hot weather, except Ambrosia.

Not at Santiago.

Where can you go when the city water gets full of typhoid fever germs and get a drink that is pure, refreshing and pleasant? Metzger's, of course. His soda is made from water pumped 247 feet below the surface of the earth.

Burned With Acid.

Last Saturday afternoon, James McNulty, who is employed in the Climax Powder Works, was terribly burned about the legs and feet, caused by accidentally spilling some nitric acid on himself. At present writing he is reported as getting along as nicely as could be expected, although still confined to his bed.

K. G. E. Officers Elected.

The following are the officers of the Emporium Castle, No. 362, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Emporium, for the ensuing six months' term: Past Chief, B. R. Wheaton; Noble Chief, S. S. Hacket, Jr., Vice Chief, Rob't Parker; High Priest, J. D. Swope; Venerable Hermit, Wm. McDonald; Master of Records, E. S. Moore; Clerk of Exchequer, E. S. Moore; Keeper of Exchequer, A. C. Fetter; Sir Herald, Willie Lyons; Worthy Bard, Philip Knight; Worthy Chamberlain, S. S. Hacket, Sr.; Ensign, Wm. Hathaway; Esquire, Lewis Yates; First Guardsman, Chas. Lindsey; Second Guardsman, J. A. Campbell; Trustees, J. A. Campbell, J. D. Swope, W. Lyons; Representative to the Grand Castle, A. C. Fetter.

Farewell Reception.

The many members of Father McAdam's congregation, tendered him a most pleasant surprise in the form of a reception, on Tuesday evening, prior to his leaving for his new field of work at Johnsonburg, Pa.

The reception was held in the basement of the St. Mark's Church and was not confined to the members of his church alone, but to a large number of neighbors and friends, who took this favored opportunity to bid their beloved pastor, citizen and friend farewell and to wish him God speed and the greatest measure of success in the new charge to which he has been called.

After refreshments were served a committee of the congregation, composed of Mrs. John Cummings, Mrs. Bernard Egan and Miss Bridget Creighton, presented the Rev. gentleman, on behalf of his flock, with a purse containing $115 in gold, with their heartiest wishes for his success in his new sphere of action and a God-speed on his journey. Thereupon the Rev. Father thanked them kindly and bade them all a fond and sad farewell.

A very enjoyable evening was spent in his company and one long to be remembered by all present.

The Mankey Furniture Company.

The affairs of the Mankey Furniture Company, since passing into the hands of Wm. Howard, Receiver, Mr. B. W. Green informs the PRESS that arrangements have been made to pay all labor claims, amounting to about $3,000, within a short time. On Tuesday he paid $1,000 to the men and it is needless to say they were pleased to know that they were to be rapidly paid. Mr. Green is attorney and resident manager for the Receiver and is giving personal attention to the interest of the industry. All wages earned under the Receiver will be paid on the 15th of each month.

Contracts have been made with large wholesale houses for furniture, sufficient to keep the works in operation for some time and it is now expected that the factory will resume operations next Monday, with a full crew of men.

We are confident that it is the desire and intention of the Receiver to use every effort to build up a large trade and materially increase the plant and ultimately place the Mankey Furniture Company free from incumbrances and upon a solid financial basis.

Every effort should be put forward by our citizens to assist in the up-building of this important industry, of so great a benefit to our town, and not cry it down—to the detriment of our town and injury of the home capitalists who invested their money. We are glad to note there is rapidly taking place a much better tone and feeling among our citizens, many of whom felt sore, disappointed and alarmed. There is no valid reason why a concern fitted with the most modern machinery, a reputation for honest well-made goods and a large trade, should not flourish in Emporium and now that men with large financial standing, wide business experience and cool judgment are assisting the company there is no fear that the industry will not rapidly push forward in the busy market, sure to come this fall.

Protected Home Circle.

Emporium Circle, No. 333 gave a "lunch" to its members last Tuesday evening. This reliable order presents one of the most popular plans of fraternal insurance.

Pressed Bricks.

Special summer bargains in underwear at N. Seger's.

There will be preaching services on Sabbath morning in the Baptist church.

Talk is cheap, but little money buys a suit of summer clothing at N. Seger's.

A festival will be held to-night for the benefit of the base ball club. Warner House lawn.

It is only the middle aged man who lives. The stripling hopes, and the old man remembers.—[Bradford.

Warm weather prices in clothing at N. Seger's. Keep cool and dress cool. We have the goods for little money.

In order to get along in this world you must not meddle with other people's affairs, nor allow them to meddle in yours.

Scientists announce that bicycle riding will cure mania, and recommend that all insane people be taught how to ride the wheel.

Ladies' afternoon prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Jos. Newton, on Fifth street, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Come and help the good work along.

Forest lands denuded of timber are being bought by the State at tax sales to be used as State forest reservations. They cost about 7 cents per acre, and if kept free from fires, the timber will grow again in due time.

The government has abolished the practice of letting mail contracts to contractors who sub-let them at starvation prices. Hereafter the contracts will be made direct with responsible persons in the sections where the route is located.

Spain can no longer boast that she has ships to burn. While Cervera's fleet was beached and burning on the coast of Cuba, the Alfonso XIII. was destroyed in an attempt to run the blockade at Havana. The destruction of Cervera's fleet is estimated to entail a loss of $13,000,000 on Spain.

The other day, after the naval fight at Santiago, the papers spoke of the sailor killed on board the Brooklyn as being "a yeoman." By yeoman in nautical language is an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner or carpenter, charged with the stowage, account and distribution of the stores.

The auction sale of hotel furniture and fixtures, by the executors of the estate of the late Col. N. H. Parker, was held at Gardeau Tuesday afternoon and was well attended by the hotel men of the surrounding towns. Many fine pieces of furniture went at a bargain and everything on hand was sold.

John H. Day, the live Fourth street grocer, is ever on the outlook for good goods. He has recently made a very large purchase of the popular Queen Olives, and has placed on exhibition in his store a glass vase, containing several branches taken from an olive tree, thereby showing his customers the fruit in its native state.

Some years ago a wag said: "We have no navy, but what a magnificent sheet of water we have to float a navy on if we had one!" Now we have a navy, says the Baltimore American, and it has been accomplishing magnificent deeds to match the sheet of water on which it did them. Bryce said of us some time ago that no nation could so quickly adapt itself to conditions and emergencies as the American, and in time of need develop so many unexpected resources with such rapidity and effect.

The Kane Republican says: A somewhat peculiar accident happened to one of the race horses which was being shipped home from St. Marys, where it had won second money at the races. In some manner the animal got loose in the car while the train was in the vicinity of Ludlow, and jumped out of the car door which had been left open by the man in charge of the horse. It was injured so badly that it died in a short time. The animal was valued at $4,000 by the owner who resides in Pittsburg.

A prominent young Clevelander, whose parents are wealthy, came home to join the cavalry troop from that city and go to war. At school and college he went in for manual training and learned blacksmithing. Now, what do you suppose he is doing at the present time? Winning glory on the field of battle? Galloping o'er hills and through dales, bearing dispatches from one commander to another? No! He is shoeing horses at Chickamauga. And he isn't complaining, either. "Somebody must do this," he writes, "and if I can be most useful to my country in this way, why, I am satisfied. But there are many more pleasing things than working over an anvil in this climate."

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

ONE of Cervera's captured officers says that his information is that Dewey's victory was unknown to the Spanish admiral until he was taken prisoner. While the battle was going on at Santiago recently it was officially announced that Camara was bombarding Key West. This is a war of enlightenment as well as humanity.

COMMODORE SCHLEY is commanded by an acting rear admiral, whose actual rank is only that of a captain. Doubtless, the main reason why Sampson was preferred as commander of our Atlantic fleet is because he is an expert in matters of ordnance, gunnery and high explosives. On these subjects he is probably the best informed of any officer in the navy.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO vessels in all are known to have been wrecked on Sable island. These were ships, brigs, barks, schooners and brigantines. There has doubtless been a number of other vessels that have been wrecked on the island of which there is no record. In former years vessels would "disappear," but how, when or where did not trouble the world in general.

EVERY one surely must admire Capt. Phillips, of the Texas. After the battle was ended he called all hands to the quarter deck, and, with bared head, thanked God for the almost bloodless victory. "I want to make public acknowledgment," he said, "that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty."

NAVAL constructors have been busy deriving deductions from the sea fight off Santiago. The representatives of the German and Russian governments will undoubtedly find after the experiences of the Terror at San Juan de Porto Rico and the ease with which the little Gloucester sent the Pluton and Furor to destruction that the modern torpedo boat destroyer, the new weapon of the English navy, is a vastly overrated type of naval construction.

IN the destruction of the Spanish torpedo destroyers, Pluton and Furor, their force was obviously superior to that of the Gloucester, the yacht converted into a destroyer of the torpedo boat destroyer and Lieut. Commander Wainwright and his plucky crew won the maximum reward of $200 per capita for those on board the now destroyed destroyers. The complement of the Furor and Pluton was about 125 men, which will give the Gloucester credit for winning $25,000.

THERE was great rejoicing in Spain when Cervera got into the harbor of Santiago and there was great rejoicing in Spain when it was reported that Cervera had escaped from the harbor of Santiago. Likewise there was much satisfaction in Spain when Camara passed through the Suez canal, and, of course, there will be much satisfaction when Camara passes back through the Suez canal. And yet there are some souls who believe that Spain is not getting her money's worth out of this war.

IT does not make good news any better, but the fact that a single dispatch from Santiago the other day cost $21,000 will convey to newspaper readers an impression of the unprecedented liberality of the arrangements which supply the earliest and best accounts of every striking event in the war. The New York Herald and its associates the other day paid the sum of $21,000 for use of the cables long enough to secure transmission of the battle description sent by their corps of correspondents.

MEN who make a business of war are watching the performances of the Vesuvius with great interest. Although she is called a dynamite cruiser, she really throws shells filled with wet gun cotton, which is 35 per cent. moisture and can be handled without danger, but it is necessary to use a small quantity of dry gun cotton for a detonator. The dry gun cotton is extremely dangerous, and if a Spanish shell were to strike even a small part of that on the Vesuvius the ship would be blown into atoms.

A SUGGESTION worthy of attention here as well as in the west has been made to the relief societies of Missouri by a volunteer from that state. In a letter written from Camp Alger he says: "It might be well if the patriotic people would make a donation to our hospital in the way of reading matter. Any book or other publication sent to the regiment hospital will be placed there for the use of the patients. What time a soldier spends in a hospital his life is in greater danger than on a battle field, to my mind."

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

Their Policy of Opposition Becomes Apparent Upon All Occasions.

In the face of the strong and patriotic national sentiment which has been led by the present administration the democratic party is confused and doubtful. Its policy for years has been one of opposition, but it is an ungrateful task to oppose the American movements now so justly and grandly in progress. There are men in the democratic party who are wise and patriotic enough to be unwilling to bar the progress of events. But these men find themselves opposed by the reactionaries in their party.

A conspicuous illustration is the democratic minority in the house of representatives. The democrats in the house decided to oppose Hawaiian annexation. But a number of the members of that party refused to abide by the caucus decision. Then an attempt was made to whip the recalcitrant members into line, and to decide that the action of a caucus was binding upon every member of the party. But the attempt failed disastrously. The discord among the democrats in the house is shown by the lack of loyalty to their nominal leader, Bailey, of Texas, an obstinate young man who has been compelled several times to endure the ignominy of seeing the reins taken from his hand at crises when cool-headed leadership was in demand.

The democratic state conventions now being held add their testimony to the hopeless division in the party. Some democrats are disposed to dig Bryanism out of its suicidal grave and, as in Indiana, are endeavoring to regalvanize into life the dead cries of "free coinage of silver" and "tariff for revenue only." They would recall the memory of the fact that the Chicago convention with its "sixteen to one" absurdity presented an unreal issue, and by its wearing of the livery and clasping the hand of populism drove from the ranks of democracy its old-line leaders and followers. Bryan himself puts on the shoulder straps of a colonel that he may get a high enough position to talk about war and the war policies.

The more up-to-date members of the democratic party realize that the mill will never grind with the water that has past, and they are ready to discuss war measures and the new questions that are teaching the people that we are on a world that is round and can be circumnavigated. But here again the democratic fatuity is shown in the position of obstruction that is taken. The congressional opposition to the war revenue bill is reflected in democratic platforms throughout the country, and as war opens the door of national growth and development democratic voices, even as far apart as Bryan and Cleveland, unite in the cry "shut the door!"

It is the old spirit that objected to the war measures of thirty-odd years ago, and objected to the constitutional and other reconstruction that grew out of those war measures. It is the voice of a party that is obstructive when it denies and destructive when it affirms.

But this division in the democratic party emphasizes both the duty and the opportunity of republicans. The conventions of republicans that are being held show that the republican party is awake to its obligation and to its privilege. Loyalty to the administration and a cheerful readiness to enter the doors that open to larger uses for American ideals—these are the manifestations of a party spirit that is alive. The formation of party lines in the view of the stirring events of to-day assure the result of the elections of three years—1898, 1899 and 1900. Tried and true men on platforms already marked out, in nation and in state—these will be the means to the desired result.

And meanwhile, unable to catch up to the American triumphal car, in which the republican party is riding, the democrats turn to fighting one another in the road.—Troy Times.

Unpardonable.

"Want me to go to prayer-meetin' with you, do you, Mariar?" said Farmer Jaxon. "Want me to meet with 17 sisters an' two weak-eyed, pigeontoed brothers an' sing praises, eh? Marier, I can't do it; I know too well what a doggoned, low, grovlin' worm of the dust I am. Goin' to pray fer me anyway, are ye? All right, Marier, but I give yer fair warnin' in advance that it won't do no good. You don't seem to realize that I ain't on prayin' groun', but I ain't. If you'll pause an' reflec' you'll perceive that I ain't. Marier, it's a nawful fact, but it's no use denyin' it to you, Marier; I voted fer Bry'n' cause the populists all told me if McKinley was elected I couldn't get but two bits a bushel fer my wheat, and 'fore he was in office two years I sold my wheat fer a dollar a bushel, Marier, and paid off the mortgage on the old farm what I put on it when Clevel'n was 'lected. An' I voted fer him, tue. No, it's no use, Marier, you can pray fer the furrin heathen, Marier. Their case ain't hopeless; they didn't have no chance to vote fer Bry'n," and Farmer Jaxon went to the safe and looked at the mortgage which was canceled, and as he counted out enough money to buy the section of land adjoining him he wondered if he would live to vote for McKinley in 1900. —Minneapalis Messenger.

☞A few days ago the wife of Senator Elkins and her son, Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., made a call at the white house. During a conversation President McKinley said to the young man: "Stephen, what are you going to do in this war?" Young Elkins quickly replied: "I have already enlisted as a private, and am the only son of a United States senator who has that honor."—Chicago Record.

THE DEMOCRATS AND WAR.

Political Malcontents Who Obstruct National Progress for Partisan Purposes.

Every democrat in congress voted for the appropriation of $50,000,000 to prepare the army and the navy for the war with Spain then imminent. That unanimity justified the hope that party lines would not be drawn in the prosecution of the war, and the measures incident to it. But this anticipation has not been realized. The organ of the democracy at the national capital, the Washington Times, declares in an editorial on "Democratic Folly" that the democrats in congress have committed about every error possible since the war began.

This is not the accusation of a political opponent, on the alert for something to condemn; nor is it the accusation of a newspaper dependent upon press reports for its information. The Times has the advantage of observation at close range. In support of this general accusation and its political result, the same paper adds:

"Giving a grudging support to the various imperative measures which followed the original appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defense, they lined themselves up almost solidly against the war revenue bill and capped the climax by casting the bulk of their vote in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, a consummation devoutly desired by a two-thirds majority in both houses of congress and four-fifths of the American people without regard to party.

"The result is plain. What was intended to be and what was originally a purely American war has degenerated in the eyes of the country into a republican war, with all that that implies."

This is strong language, but, considering the votes in the house cast under the leadership of Bailey, of Texas, and the attitude of the democrats in the senate, under the leadership of White and Jones, it is none too strong. As the Times truthfully remarks: "The republican president stands before the world to-day as one pursuing a patriotic policy in the teeth of unreasoning democratic opposition." Following this clear and exact statement of fact, the Times concludes with these prophetic words:

"When victory comes to him and Spain is humbled in the dust, when America's possessions are enriched by the addition of Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and perhaps the Canaries, Mr. McKinley can truthfully say: 'This is my work—mine and the republican party's. As we saved the union in 1861, so now do we glorify it with victory. Ours the triumph, ours the spoils, including a majority in the new house of representatives.'

"And the people on the 8th day of November will cry: 'Amen.'"

It remains to be seen whether the party in the senate will heed these timely words of warning. The people, irrespective of party, are patriotic and will show their patriotism at the polls. If a majority of the democrats in the senate repeat the ineffable folly of the house democrats the rank and file of the democracy will disregard party barriers and give to the republican president and congress an indorsement justifying this forecast.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

☞Currency reform in congress appears to have been put away for the summer in camphor along with other unseasonable fabrics. It is just as well.—Boston Herald.

☞Spanish greenbacks are now worth 16 cents on the dollar in Havana. It is the same kind of trash that the populists wanted us to issue instead of bonds.—Iowa State Register.

☞If Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan are determined to commit their party to a policy of isolation they will have to abandon the false pretense that they are guided by the wisdom of the fathers.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞The gold democrats of Connecticut expect to take charge of the party affairs in that state before many months. Discord is the leading feature of recent meetings of the silver democrats. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The sound money democrat was near the truth when he said that if the sense of the late democratic convention on the sixteen to one issue had been ascertained by a secret ballot there would have been a large vote against it.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞One of the great results of President McKinley's administration is the disappearance of all sectional feeling. The president has cultivated harmony throughout the country by every means in his power, and given fresh proof of his broad-minded patriotism —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The Tennessee democrats at their state convention indorsed the money plank of the Chicago platform. The Pennsylvania democrats refused to give their indorsement to the Chicago platform. And down in Tennessee they nominated for governor Bentor McMillin, the chief rival of Bailey for the democratic leadership in the house of representatives. D stands for division as well as for democracy.—Troy Times.

☞Mr. Cleveland talks like a man who wants to be called upon when the final round-up comes. But if his eyes are only half open he can see that a man named McKinley will conduct the fight to a finish and in the end dispose of our country's new possessions. If Mr. C—— wants a share in fame's distribution, he must do as Bryan did—raise a regiment. Right now platitudes are passe.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞When the United States is certain of a favorable balance of trade, no matter if there is not an active demand in Europe for American bread stuffs, there will not be any demand for gold to pay balances due abroad and there will always be an abundant supply of good, real money in the country. The United States will be prosperous, and pestiferous, dishonest money Bryanism will become merely an unsavory, offensive reminiscence.—Chicago Tribune.

A NEW FOE TO FIGHT.

Yellow Fever Appears Among the Troops Under Gen. Shafter's Command—Truce Extended for a Day.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Alger received the following dispatch yesterday from Gen. Miles:

"Playa del Este, July 13.—At a meeting between the lines at which Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler and Spanish Gen. Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor forts, munitions of war and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until Thursday noon to receive answer from his government regarding offer of our government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted."

On the bulletin giving Miles' dispatch was written underneath the dispatch the following:

"Permission to withdraw was declined by war department."

The war department has made public the following statement concerning the conditions in the hospitals near Santiago:

"On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieut. Col. Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon general that there were 14 cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses."

While the long expected fall of Santiago did not take place yesterday it is evident that the crisis has been reached. Within the next 24 hours the city will either surrender or receive such a baptism of fire as seldom falls to the lot of a besieged town. The public in a telegram from Gen. Miles yesterday was given the first notice that our government had offered in the course of negotiations with Gen. Toral to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain.

A few days ago it was stated that the president would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that condition has been modified as indicated by Gen. Miles. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for Gen. Toral's army removed to Spain would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba and would serve as good a purpose as the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish general to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana.

Our government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment.

GERMANS INTERFERED.

One of Their Men-of-War Tries to Take a Hand Against Philippine Insurgents—Sneaked Away When American Cruisers Appeared.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 14.—The insurgents on July 6 reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subic bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly sent the cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel. The result of the fire of the American warship was that the Spaniards, numbering over 1,000 men, surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Dewey declined to accept them.

Gov. Gen. Augustin issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

On July 6 the insurgents made vigorous attacks on the Spaniards from all sides, with little result. They shelled the Spanish blockhouses and trenches north of Manila and captured the Spanish guns at Santa Mesa.

There was a furious musketry fire all night long at San Juan, Santa Ana, Paso and Pasayi, the Spaniards replying with artillery and musketry.

About 400 native militia at Santa Ana have joined the insurgents. The insurgents have rushed the Malate entrenchments, pushing forward to the walls of the fort, but they had to retire at daylight. It is probable that the loss was 100 men each.

The Americans and the insurgents are acting independently, both conducting their own operations and hoping to evolve an agreement afterwards.

Washington, July 14.—The navy department has received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic bay except Isla Grand, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 1,300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival."

Dominica is Knocking at Our Door.

St. Thomas, W. I., July 14.—In the house of assembly of Dominica, in the Leeward group of the British West Indies, a resolution was introduced in favor of accepting the offer of Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, to extend imperial assistance to Dominica on condition that the island should become a crown colony. To this an amendment was proposed by the anti-crown colony party proposing that the British government be asked to barter Dominica to the United States or some other nation. The resolution was adopted.

SURRENDERED!

Spaniards in Santiago Give Up the Struggle.

A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

Dons Agree to Evacuate All of Eastern Cuba.

PRISONERS NUMBER 12,000.

All of the Captives Will be Sent Back to Spain—War Department Will Ask Steamship Companies to Bid for Transporting the Troops.

Washington, July 15.—"Santiago surrendered at three" was the significant official announcement that reached the president at 3:06 Thursday afternoon. It came in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in brief and concise form. The dispatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 55 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2:30. A few minutes after this message had come to the president the following was received by Chief Signal Service Officer Greeley:

"Playa, July 14.—Santiago has surrendered. JONES."

The adjutant general received the following from Playa:

"Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Acerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange terms.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

The war department received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:

"Before Santiago, July 15.—Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the president and yourself."

The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all eastern Cuba from Acerraderos to Sagua is important in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory of Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers, as these places are west of the surrendered zone.

The territory surrendered by Gen. Toral includes a population exceeding 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Juragua, Baiquiri and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are extensive plantations. Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of Gen. Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete, for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices of Gen. Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Identified the Bonds.

Wilmington, Del., July 15.—Senator Kenney, of Delaware, yesterday faced the jury in the fourth day of his trial for aiding William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of Dover, in the misapplication of funds of that institution. Three bonds aggregating $7,300 made out to Senator Kenney were identified by Boggs as belonging to him (Boggs). They had been made out to Kenney just before Boggs disappeared and were to support Boggs' family during his absence. The bonds had been given to Boggs in exchange for checks he had been carrying along. Here the state rested its case.

Six Persons Killed by an Explosion.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 15.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara starch works the building was wrecked, six persons killed and 26 injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished. Of the six persons who were in the building only two escaped. Scarcely a house within 1,000 feet of the factory escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron or timbers. The dead are Wm. Kelly, engineer; Henry Schiffernstein, fireman; Casper Walter, miller; Charles Entemann, teamster; Mrs. Joseph W. Hoyt and baby Hoyt. Fatally injured: Baby Sloss.

"I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed! Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, 't will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A Credit to the Family.

"That's a pretty big assignment," clucked the city editor's hen, contemplating the 16 eggs in the nest, "but I'm going to try to cover it."

And about three weeks later she led a column of chicks proudly into the city editor's garden.—Chicago Tribune.

Nerves Out of Tune.

Just as the strings of a musical instrument get out of tune through lack of care and break out into ear-torturing discords when touched, so the human nerves get out of tune, and make everybody miserable that comes in contact with them. Every tobacco-user's nerves are out of tune more or less, and the real tobacco-slave's nerves are relaxed to the utmost. No-To-Bac is the tuning-key which tightens the nerves, makes them respond quickly to the emotions, resulting in the happiness of all. No-To-Bac guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong. We advise all tobacco-users to take No-To-Bac.

The Home Rulers.

"What is a 'board of strategy,' papa?"

"H'm; well—I never thought of it in that light before, but it must mean your mother and your grandmother."—Detroit Free Press.

Of Interest to Home-Seekers.

To those desirous of owning a farm home, and seeking by industry and thrift to attain an independent condition in life, no better chance is afforded than the fertile farming lands, at low prices and reasonable terms, situated along the line of the Chicago & North-Western R'y, in western Minnesota and South Dakota.

This locality is forging to the front and yearly gaining immense wealth from its fine crops, dairy interests and stock raising.

For further information regarding Home-seekers' rates, etc., please apply to W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

A Sealed Question.

Teacher—Can any of you tell me what we get from the Arctic regions—things that there has been a great deal of controversy over in recent years?

Entire Class (in chorus)—Explorers.—Chicago Evening News.

The Adirondack Mountains.

The heart of this wonderful region of mountains, lakes, and streams is traversed by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and to more fully inform the public regarding its beauties and easy means of access the Passenger Department has issued a book entitled "In the Adirondack Mountains," describing in detail each resort, and containing also a large map in colors giving a list of hotels, camps, lakes, etc., together with their location; it has also issued a large folder, with map, entitled, "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," giving complete information regarding stage lines, steamers, hotels, etc.

A copy of the book will be sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps, or the folder for one 2-cent stamp, by GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

When a man begins to go down hill he finds the law of gravitation and the encouragement of his friends help him along.—Chicago Daily News.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Every newly married couple is desirous of going where they are not known for a few weeks, and all their friends are desirous of having them.—Atchison Globe.

Have You a Son, Brother,

Husband or Lover in the Army or Navy? Mail him TO-DAY a 25c. package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't Blister, get Sore or Callous where Allen's Foot-Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Love makes the young man on the rear seat of the tandem make the wheels go round.—Chicago Daily News.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

MRS. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

WELL MACHINERY—ALL KINDS AND SIZES. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

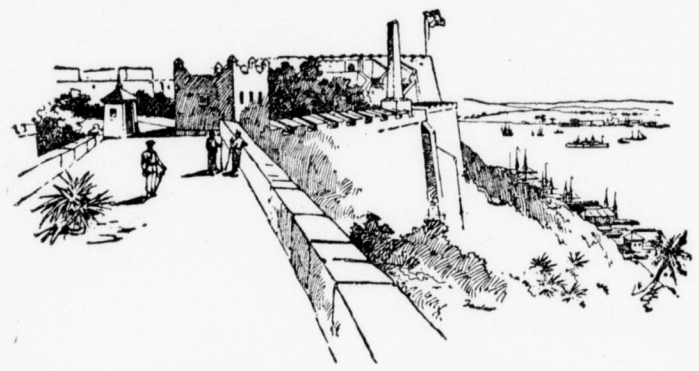
THE WAR WITH SPAIN

What Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Thinks About It.

In His Judgment We Will Have More or Less Trouble for the Next Twenty-Five Years—Upholds the President.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who came into public life as a senator from Nevada in 1863, to-day said: "I have viewed public affairs, as a participant, for more than a generation. I am viewing this war as I viewed the civil war, with a patriotic purpose. But I cannot see the end of this war as the younger men see it. In my judgment this war will last for a quarter of a centruy. It will all be over with Spain in a short time. But after that we will have to deal with our territorial subjects in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. I do not question the policy of the administration in its departure from our traditional policy. I simply view the future as it now looms up. We have no assurance that the Cubans, Puerto Ricans and inhabitants of the Philippines will be better pleased with our colonial policy than they have been satisfied with the policy which Spain has pursued. I know that the Cubans are ready to revolt against American rule. Their vice president is here. He says that the Cuban republic must be recognized. Those people have fought for independence. That they will demand. This is the first cloud that appears. We shall hear from the other islands in a similar manner from time to time. Even the most intelligent people cannot adopt and ratify new conditions immediately. Many thousands of our own people have revolted against the conditions which came upon them as the result of the civil war. A generation had passed, and yet the south was not content with the general government until this war with Spain began. We cannot expect too much of the people whose territory we are taking. It will be a long time before our volunteer



RAMPART OF CABANAS FORTRESS, HAVANA.

army is disbanded. Those who have brothers, sons and husbands in our volunteer army will wait a long time before they sing that old war song, "When Johnny comes marching home again." There is a whole lot of work for the soldier boys to do before the country will again be at peace with the whole world. I think that President McKinley realizes that fact, too; and hence he has issued a second and third call for volunteers. People generally overlooked that fact.

"Moreover, I am anticipating foreign interference," continued the venerable statesman. "The nations of Europe are gazing aghast at the new departures which are being taken. It seems to me that our vaunted Monroe doctrine has been relegated to the past. We have told the civilized world that we should confine ourselves to this continent; and they expected us to do so. Now we are taking islands in the Pacific ocean and in the West Indies, with the further purpose of going across to take the Canaries. I am exceedingly apprehensive that European nations will demand that we stay the hand of conquest."

WILLIAM M. STEWART.
(United States Senator from Nevada.)

"What is your idea of the proper conduct of the war?"

"The war was inevitable. The brand of Cain is on the brow of Spain, because our sailors were assassinated in Havana harbor by the hand of a Spanish official. The terrific roar which reverberated in that harbor when the battleship Maine was destroyed has not been forgotten by our people. That is what caused the war. There would have been no war if the Maine had not been blown up and her sailors cowardly murdered. Spain has made herself absolutely responsible for that deed. She endeavored to fix the responsibility upon Capt. Sigsbee. She has insisted upon that course even since it has been demonstrated that the Maine was blown up from the outside. For this, I say, the brand of Cain is upon the brow of Spain.

"In my judgment the proper conduct of the war would have been the organization of an army of 250,000 men or more for the purpose of taking possession of Cuba and of driving the Spaniards from that island. This should have been followed by the feeding of the starving reconcentrados. Then we should have aided the Cubans in the establishment of a government of their own. That is all the war we should have had."

"Are you opposing the administration in this war?"

"On the contrary, I have not made a single speech in the senate against the conduct of the war. I have voted for every war appropriation. I stood by the president during our civil war, although I saw many mistakes made by President Lincoln and his advisers. I freely criticised then, in private, but I sustained the administration during the war. That is the only patriotic thing to do, now and under all circumstances. We must all follow the commander-in-chief in time of war, even if we do not approve of all the orders which are issued."

"What will we do with the Philippine islands?"

"That is a question which even the president could not answer at this time. We have them on our hands, and we must keep them, or diplomatically dispose of them. In my opinion we ought not to have those islands on our hands. Admiral Dewey's great victory will live in history as a wonderful naval achievement. But in my judgment that victory ought not to have been won. If I had been president I should have ordered Dewey and his fleet across the Pacific for the purpose of protecting our California coast. I would not have sent him to Manila. Thus we should have confined our warfare to the Atlantic, and we should not have been accused of waging a war of conquest against Spain. But that war was necessary I have never doubted. This nation could not have maintained its self-respect without going to war after the Maine was destroyed. I was one of the most determined men in congress on that point.

"You must understand that when a man reaches my age he looks at things from a different standpoint, a vastly different standpoint, from that of youth. We old fellows know that we cannot live many years longer. We love our country, and we look upon the conditions confronting the coming generations just as a father looks upon the future of his children. It is because of this disposition of humanitarian philanthropy that I entertain my doubts concerning the wisdom of the policy which is being pursued. I do not question the integrity of the president any more than I questioned Mr. Lincoln's integrity. It is a matter of judgment alone; and my judgment would lead me to different conclusions than those which have been actuating the president in these grave matters."

Senator Stewart is 71 years old, and has been in public life for 35 years; and that is longer than some of us have lived. He is silver haired, and wears a long silver beard. And he is known as a champion of silver coinage. On that matter he has been regarded by many as a crank, so extreme is he in his views and expressions. But on general principles he is a broad-minded statesman and a man who loves his fellow men.

His views are sought on all topics of the day by prominent men. He is usually wise and far seeing. Therefore, it is with pleasure that the writer listened to his views on the conduct of the war. There were several gentlemen present, some of whom differed radically with his views, and he said:

"Nothing pleases me more than to meet with gentlemen who do not agree with me. Although I am getting along in years, I am not too old to learn, and I listen to the views of others because I always learn something from men who think for themselves. Too many men agree with the senators because they are senators. Every man should think for himself."

The writer and the reader can well afford to listen to a man of that caliber, even if we differ with him. He is not dogmatic nor autocratic. He believes that the views of all intelligent men are as much entitled to respectful consideration as his own. After referring to some of the policies pursued by Abraham Lincoln, which did not meet with his approval, he said:

"I told Mr. Lincoln that it was unwise to enlist negroes and make soldiers of them. We had enough men to fill the northern armies. The enlistment of negroes maddened the people of the south and made them vindictive. It was not necessary. I did not approve it then. My judgment has not changed. Nevertheless, the freedmen made good soldiers.

"I was the last man that ever received a note written by Mr. Lincoln's hand. I called at the white house on the evening of his assassination, and sent in my card, requesting an interview, as I wanted to introduce a friend from California, who was to leave the city that night. Mr. Lincoln wrote on the back of my card: 'Dear Senator: Please excuse me, as I am going to the theater. Come to-morrow morning, and I will be glad to see you. A. Lincoln.'

SMITH D. FRY.

A leading physician says that pepper is a deadly poison to the system.

THE MEXICAN HOUSEHOLD.

It Is Arranged and Conducted on an Economical and Orderly Plan.

The arrangement of furniture is much more formal than in the United States. It is a very common sight to see a splendidly-furnished parlor with a row of straight-backed chairs all alike with their backs against the wall and as close together as they can be placed clear around the room, says the Modern Mexican.

Heavy single doors, such as are used in the United States, are practically unknown in Mexican houses either at entrances or between interior rooms. All doors open in the middle and are fastened with bolts at top and bottom. Exterior doors are always fitted with glass panels, for they also serve as windows. All such doors opening on the street or open courts are fitted with solid shutters that are folded at the sides out of sight when not in use.

A good Mexican cook relieves the mistress of the house of worry and responsibility in a manner that is almost unknown in the United States. The cook is given so much a day, and with this amount she will purchase each morning all the provisions for the day, including even the staples that are usually bought in large quantities in other countries. On a dollar a day a cook will provide a very good table for a family of three or four, and get enough beans and tortillas and chile to set the servants' table besides. They can really do better than their mistresses, because they can usually drive sharper bargains with the marketmen of their own class, and they have more patience to haggle over the last penny.

Bicycles on a Gravestone.

There is no record that the bicycle has hitherto figured in sculptured work on memorial stones in graveyards, and, according to a London newspaper, a young widow of Rio de Janeiro may be accounted a pioneer in using its presentment for that purpose. She was introduced to her late husband while out wheeling, and ordered a sculptor to depict the meeting, bicycles and all, on the marble gravestone in alto relievo. The effect is described as more novel than artistic, especially as the lady is chiseled as attired in rational costume. In the inscription, which is in Spanish, is a sentence which may be translated: "My dear soul had the tire of his life prematurely punctured."

A Land of Loafers.

Manila is a land of siestas. All who can sleep there all day long, and slumber there is reduced to a science. Hammocks abound and couches of bamboo are in every home, hotel, club, store and loafing place.

GEN. ROSSER'S UNIFORM.

In a Flannel Shirt, Shoulder Straps and a String Around His Hat, He Rides a Mule.

Among the Virginians who have recently visited Washington there has been no more striking figure and none on whom more eyes were turned in admiring gaze than the stalwart form and sunburned, swarthy countenance of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, says the Richmond (Va.) Times. A newly appointed officer asked Rosser where he was going to have his uniforms made. "They will cost you a lot of money," said he. "I have had six suits made and they cost me $700."

"I will only need," responded Rosser, "a flannel shirt which I can buy here anywhere on the avenue; a pair of shoulder straps, and a string or piece of braid around my hat to designate that I am an officer.

"You will have to get a fine horse, a strict disciplinarian and a commander of great experience.

COMMODORE JOHN ADAMS HOWELL, U. S. A.

This gallant war veteran has, by order of the president, been placed in command of the American squadron that is blockading the entire coast of Cuba. His forces are officially known as "the first squadron of the North Atlantic fleet." The San Francisco will be his flagship, and his principal vessels will be the Minneapolis, Columbia, Princeton and Topeka. Commodore Howell is brave, careful, a

Can Afford to Have a Cow.

Just after President McKinley's inauguration he had his relatives who were in the city at a family dinner at the white house, says the Ladies' Home Journal in an illustrated anecdotal biography of the president. It was a large company, and a very good dinner. Dear old Mother McKinley was there, but she was not very talkative. She was too happy for words. But she kept a sharp eye on the dinner, and no detail of it escaped her. She was impressed by the quantity of cream served with the fruit and coffee, for she looked up at her son in her sweet way and said: "William, you must keep a cow now." Some of the younger members of the family party found it difficult to suppress a smile, but the president, with his usual tact and graciousness, replied: "Yes, mother, we can afford to have a cow now, and have all the cream we can possibly use."

It Would Sound the Same.

'Twould look a little p-q-liar at first, but why not spell it Q-ba?—L. W. *Bulletin.*

A TYPICAL SCENE AT MANILA.

The humble homes here shown are called the Nipa houses. They are inhabited by the better class of natives, and are considered quite "swell."

BLANCO WAS DESPERATE.

A Report Comes from Havana that the Captain General Attempted Suicide—Distress in the Cuban Capital Increases.

Key West, July 14.—According to advices from Havana received here yesterday, Gen. Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago harbor Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet the demonstration of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival. When the true story of the defeat came it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gaieties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crape.

Blanco was in the palace when the intelligence reached him and he became almost frenzied. He was closeted with his staff and Gen. Arolas, discussing the news when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant and where many are starving daily.

This and other valuable information was brought by Jose Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the governor general. He says he is a loyal Cuban and escaped to avoid fighting against his cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service.

Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is seized for the troops, of which there are about 70,000 in the city. Their rations are largely rice and beans without even bacon. Jerked beef sells for 30 cents a pound, bread of poor quality for 50 cents, lard $1, meat 75 cents, corn meal 25 cents and rice 50 cents. Shark food is eagerly sought and the day before Blanco left the city a shark caught in Havana harbor sold for $13.50.

Those of the reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve and it is no uncommon thing to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty.

PARTY WORKERS.

They Assemble in Omaha at the National Convention of Republican League Clubs.

Omaha, Neb., July 14.—Facing a stage decorated with a profusion of cut flowers and under the folds of a flag that waved in the breeze of an electric fan, the delegates to the National League of Republican Clubs came to order yesterday in Boyd's theatre. President Crawford called the convention to order. Gen. Webster, of Omaha, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Nebraska, and President Winter, of the Nebraska league, spoke for his organization, he being followed by Mayor Moore, who spoke for Omaha. President Crawford, of the National league, then delivered his annual address. At the close of Crawford's speech a telegram of congratulation was sent to President McKinley. Robert W. Shingle, of Honolulu, was elected as a delegate from Hawaii.

No session of the league was held in the afternoon. The campaign for the office of president is engrossing most of the attention. The Pennsylvania delegates are pushing the claims of their candidate, Isador Sabel, of Erie. E. N. Dingley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., son of Congressman Dingley of Maine, is making a hot canvass for the position. J. Cookman Boyd, of Maryland, is prosecuting his campaign with vigor. Col. W. J. Stone, of California, is also a candidate. Los Angeles, St. Paul and Galveston are trying to secure the next national convention.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

A Varnish Factory Burns and Three Men are Killed.

Racine, Wis., July 14.—Fire late Wednesday afternoon destroyed the large three-story structure of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Co., resulting in a pecuniary loss of $100,000, together with three lives and serious injury to a score or more. The dead as far as known are as follows:

John Keefe.
Gus Knofski.
Unidentified body, supposed to be Adelbert Hollister.

The fire started in the varnish room and so little was thought of the blaze at first that the men in the room did not give the alarm, thinking they could put it out without the assistance of the fire department. Suddenly the flames leaped out into the main shop and enveloped the whole building, in which were 14 men. Those on the ground floor had no trouble in escaping and most of the men on the second floor got out without injury. The men on the third floor were caught in a trap. So sudden did the flames reach them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke before help could reach them.

Can Fire Right Into the City.

Off Juragua, Cuba, July 14.—The late arrivals of volunteers were moved up from Juragua and the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio and First District of Columbia were located in the trenches vacated by Lawton's men. Hines' battery was swung around to the north, closely connecting with Lawton's forces, and now occupies a bluff from which it can fire directly into the heart of Santiago. This is an important move, as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are flying the Red Cross flag.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Triumph of American Army is Complete.

DETAILS OF SURRENDER.

Toral is Disposed to Quibble Over the Terms.

MILES TOOK NO PART IN IT.

Refugees are to be Allowed to Return to the City of Santiago and a Close Guard of American Troops Will Keep Cuban Soldiers Out.

With the United States Troops Before Santiago de Cuba, July 16.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island.

All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Acceraderos, 18 miles west of Santiago, through Las Palmas and Alcantara, to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be sent back to Spain under parole.

Gen. Toral must have realized that he was trapped and to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time. While nominally yielding to the terms Shafter proposed, before 8 a. m. Thursday he sent a communication to Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Gen. Blanco explaining that the surrender of Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Gen. Blanco authorized Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners on each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also sent the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice consul; Gen. Toral's chief of staff, Col. Fontaine, and Gen. Escarajo.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners and Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and together with Gen. Miles and their staffs he rode to the front. At Gen. Wheeler's headquarters Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, Col. Maus and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches with a flag of truce, to the mango tree under which the interview was held Wednesday. They were soon joined by Gen. Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him. Gen. Miles took no part in the negotiations.

Gen. Shafter insisted that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands. Gen. Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received authority from Gen. Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Gen. Shafter appointed Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton and Capt. Miley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by Gen. Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but forbid any soldier or civilian from going into the Spanish lines. The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything, but they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder.

A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion. It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pesthole.

Gen. Shafter appointed Col. Astor and Capt. McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, which had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Astor and McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs.

Gen. Toral requested that his men be provided with food, saying there was very little food in Santiago.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

Washington, July 16.—After a conference with the president last night at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this. The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession nor any concession except to transport them to Spain."

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WM. A. STONE, of Allegany.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
J. P. S. GOBIN, of Lebanon.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOSEPH W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.
For Judge of Superior Court,
WILLIAM M. PORTER, of Phiadelphia.
WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Allegany.
For Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna,
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.
For Representative in Congress,
HON. CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
For President Judge,
B. W. GREEN, of Cameron
[Subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.]

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

At a meeting of the Republican State committee held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, Judge W. D. Porter, of Allegheny county, was unanimously nominated for Superior Court Judge, to succeed the late Judge Wickham. The meeting was unusually large and representatives from all sections made the most gratifying reports.

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The following, written by Gen. Grant shortly before his death, will interest many just now: "I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federal and Confederate. I cannot stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last, seemed to me the beginning of the answer to, 'Let us have peace.'"

***

The Democratic Williamsport Times becomes quite hysterical over the fact that Attorney-General McCormick has announced his purpose to support the Republican candidate for Governor, and advised his friends to do likewise. What did our contemporary expect Mr. McCormick to do? It certainly could not have thought he would support the Democratic candidate, who was nominated to get only Democratic votes, not Republican.—[Philadelphia Press.

Progress of the State Campaign.

The campaign in Pennsylvania moves bravely on. The Republicans are rapidly closing up their lines and are now entirely confident of the election of their ticket by a great majority. There will be no independent ticket for the very obvious reason that such a ticket, in addition to being foredoomed to overwhelming defeat, would not accomplish its sinister ulterior purpose of electing the Democratic nominees. The most searching inquiry into the character of the Republican nominees has failed to discover any flaw there. By the open confession of the enemy the men who stand for the Republican party are honest, capable, experienced in public affairs and personally deserving. By their secret admissions their own candidates are doomed to defeat.

This is the situation in general, but it is based upon the situation in detail. In the counties which have already named their local tickets the disappointments arising naturally from the defeat of creditable ambitions have already been forgotten in love for the party or are fading so rapidly that they will very soon be a thing of the past. Magee and his newspapers are in line for the ticket nominated at Harrisburg. Dave Martin has said he will support it. In Lycoming Attorney-General McCormick, formerly the leader of the anti-Stone forces, has given in his allegiance and will doubtless see that his county gives a good majority for the soldier-statesmen candidates. The Honorable Charles W. Stone, with that loyalty that characterizes the true Republican, also advocates the election of that ticket, and is expected to take the stump with Colonel Stone when the fight is formally opened next month. The newspapers that supported him heart and soul, in the sincere conviction that he was the strongest candidate that could be named, have accepted the result philosophically and are urging the voters to do their duty to the party. The Bradford Star, the Warren Mirror and Warren Mail and the Kane Republican, all edited by the Warren statesman's personal friends, are there, their grievances at least temporarily forgotten and their desire for party success undiminished.

In view of these facts it is not strange that there should be no independent ticket. Why should even a disgruntled office seeker walk deliberately to defeat? And on the Democratic side of the fence conditions are such as to give the lie to all open claims to a successful campaign. The nomination of Mr. Jenks, an advocate of Bryan and free silver, has aroused no enthusiasm. On a platform ignoring the very issue for which he stands it is absurd. The party is torn into factions that resent the work of the Altoona convention. One of these savagely demands the deposition of Chairman Garman and his chief, Guffey, as the first step of party rehabilitation. The Gordonites are arraigning the Guffeyites and the Guffeyites are assailing the supporters of the Philadelphia jurist. The men who are sincerely for free silver denounce the platform as cowardly and evasive, while the hard-money democrats would have had it repudiate the principles upon which it went down in the campaign of two years ago. Neither is satisfied and there is no reason why either should be.

And so we say that there is no cause for fear on the Republican side. The voters are alive to the necessity of supporting the administration that has directed our army and navy to a glorious victory over a foreign enemy and of keeping the Keystone State in the Republican column by a great majority. There is work to do, but it is already under way, and its result will be another triumph almost as brilliant as those won at Manila and in and off Santiago.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Army's Victory.

We can better appreciate the victory at Santiago by considering its cost. The nominal strength of Shafter's expedition, which was landed on the 23d of June, was 16,000 men. If we make allowance for the sick and for the large number engaged in transportation and in guarding the supplies upon the coast, it is doubtful if his actual fighting force exceeded 12,000. Reinforcements reached him after the battle of July 1 and 2, but in the desperate assault that resulted in the occupation of El Caney and the heights of San Juan, 12,000 is a liberal estimate of the number he had engaged.

The losses foot up 1,914 killed, wounded and missing, the killed in battle numbering 246 and the wounded 1,584. Thus nearly one-sixth of the army was disabled in action, while at the same time fever and exposure were reducing the ranks perhaps as rapidly. And still the army held its ground uncomplainingly, ready to press forward to another attack that every one knew must be even more destructive than the first. We do not know the losses of the enemy, but they could not have been nearly as severe as ours, since the Spanish had so greatly the advantage of position in an infantry battle. They were nevertheless sufficient, when followed by the loss of the fleet and the subsequent strengthening of the American lines, to convince the Spanish commander of the fruitlessness of continued resistence to an army that would fight as ours did.

A man who fights aboard ship fights, as it were, under the eyes of the world; but these soldiers out in the trenches under the tropic sun, with no one to describe their valor, no one even to identify them in the long line stretched across the hills, still pressing forward in the face of death, what splendid heroism is theirs! We cannot honor them too much, every man of them, from the general to the private, and above all the glorious little army of the United States of which they formed so large a part. We are rightly proud of our navy, but the victory at Santiago is the army's victory, bought with blood and suffering and a chivalric courage that no army in the world ever has excelled.—Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

On to Porto Rico and on to Spain! are now the twin watchwords of President McKinley and his administration. Commodore Watson's fleet will probably be on the way to Spain before this is printed, and the expedition against Porto Rico will be started at the earliest possible moment. Havana is to be left alone for the time being, as the delay is daily weakening the effectiveness of Blanco's troops.

Gen. Shafter's great victory in the capture of Santiago and 25,000 Spanish troops with their arms and ammunition, would have caused much more rejoicing had it not been accompanied by the news that the yellow fever had broken out in our army at Santiago. Everything that money and science and medical skill can do to stamp out the disease is being done, and the reports indicate that the fever is so far of a mild type, but there will be much uneasiness until the full extent of the infection becomes known.

The War Department is perfecting arrangements to send the Spaniards, who surrendered at Santiago, back to Spain, under parole, in accordance with the terms of surrender, and they will be hurried off as soon as possible. Sending them to Spain is the best possible thing to do with them. It will be cheaper than feeding them and keeping them as prisoners, either in Cuba or in the United States, and even if it wasn't, it would still be the best way to get rid of them.

Secretary Alger is very proud of a letter he has received from a gentlemen who held high command in the Union army during the civil war and who has a world wide reputation as an authority on military matters. The tenor of the letter may be judged from this extract: "You have shown the world what American staff departments under a head of great executive ability can create in an emergency. It is difficult to create an army, equip it and move it, and it requires a peculiar kind of ability."

The total amount of subscriptions to the war bonds was $1,365,000,000, and would doubtless have been twice as large had not the certainty that they would not get any prevented many large financial concerns from offering to take big blocks of the bonds. The meaning of this offer of our own citizens to loan the government one billion, three hundred and sixty-five million dollars, at three per cent. interest, will be more fully appreciated in Europe than among ourselves—we required no such proof of the patriotism of our people. President McKinley is much pleased to know that the entire issue of bonds will go to individuals, not one of whom will get more than $5,000, and that almost half of the $200,000,000 will go out in lots of $500 or less. It is a popular loan sure enough.

As an additional proof that Americans always keep near the head of the procession, whether they are engaged in fighting with deadly weapons or in the struggle for the almighty dollar, it may be mentioned that applications for authority to establish National banks at the following places have been filed at the Treasury Department: Honolulu, Havanna, San Juan, Porto Rico, and Manila.

A Washington delegation of the Red Cross Society made a thorough personal investigation of the arrangement for the comfort of the sick and wounded in the hospital at Fortress Monroe and report all patients comfortably provided for in the way of accommodations. To meet a need, the Red Cross has issued an appeal for contributions of delicacies for the patients.

Gen. Miles added much to his popularity by giving Gen. Shafter entire credit for the victorious campaign against Santiago, in his official dispatches to Secretary Alger, and proved that he meant exactly what he said when he went to Cuba, that he was going to make observations, and not to supercede Gen. Shafter.

It might be supposed from the tenor of the European cable news, that negotiations for peace between the U. S. and Spain were under way. Such is not the case. There has been no negotiations, in fact, no word from Spain on the subject. This government has had an ample sufficiency of negotiating with Spain, and is not likely to countenance any in connection with peace. There will be no need for any. When Spain thinks she has been thrashed sufficiently, she can obtain our terms of peace by asking for them. As they will not be deviated from, there will be no occasion for any negotiations; the terms must be either accepted or rejected at once. The statement that President McKinley had told the terms of peace to an European diplomat, in order that he might make them known to Spain, was a bare faced lie, with not even a probable foundation. It is not customary for the victorious country to offer terms of peace before they are asked for, and any statement that President McKinley has done so, or that he intends doing so, may be put down as manufactured.

How Spain Carries on War.

London "Times."

It is not easy to understand either the annoyance of the Spaniards because the Egyptian government tries to enforce the plainest rules of neutrality or their astonished indignation at the news that the Americans are sending cruisers to harass them on their own coasts. People who play at bowls must expect to meet with rubbers. If they send cruisers to Cadiz Bay the Americans will only do to Spain what all the world expected Admiral Cervera to do to the American ports on the Atlantic seaboard. The Spaniards have carried on the war much as they carried on the suppression of the Cuban revolt—that is to say, as it it were so pleasant a game that if would be a pity to bring it to an end. But that is neither the American view nor the usual view, and Spanish indignation because neutrals behave as neutrals and beligerants as beligerants is just a little ridiculous. For the moment this indignation appears to reinforce the bellicose party in Spain who demand fighting without making any fight. But that effect will probably prove evanescent, notwithstanding the exhortations of patriotic bishops. Our correspondent judges rightly when he says that the new taxes—collected as takes must be collected, without any element of romance—will probably influence public opinion more strongly than redomontade about the projects of the American Government.

Sunflower Philosophy.

Every man has probably spent a dollar trying to collect fifty cents.

Every one thinks he could startle people if he wrote for a newspaper.

When a man gets into a hack, and is not used to it he shows it in his actions.

Soon after a man passes forty, he begins to lose interest in the Fourth of July noise.

People who talk a great deal about having the blues usually have a great deal of idle time.

On every new umbrella you buy there is a cover. Did you ever know any one who used a cover?

Be careful what you say in the first place; the greatest waste of time is that spent in retracting and denying.

When a man wants a doctor in the middle of the night he wants him bad.

What has become of the old fashed man who, when he journeyed on foot, said he traveled on Shank's mare?—E. W. Howe.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer vacation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 26 and August 16. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties; Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au-Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are all rich in interest and replete with natural attractions.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies,

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

[1017-w2]

Where Will You Spend Your Summer Vacation?

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. announce two delightful excursions to the Thousand Islands, to be run July 23d and August 20th. The train will leave Emporium at 8:30 a. m. Fare for round trip $6.50. Tickets will be good ten days returning.

Among the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence River is a most charming resort for a week's vacation; boating, fishing, and steam-boat excursions are among the pleasures derived at the Islands. For full information call on W. N. Y. & P. Ry. Agents, or write S. B. Newton, Excursion Manager, Buffalo, N. Y. 18-3t

Sunday Excursion to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run Special Excursion Trains to Portage Falls, Sunday, July 3d, 17th, 31st, Aug. 14th and 28th.

Trains will leave Emporium, at 8:00 a. m.. Fare for the round trip $1.00.

The Portage excursions proved very enjoyable for the public, and successful for the company, last season, and no doubt will this season. Passengers are allowed six hours at Portage in which to view the beauties of Glen Iris. Visit the Historic Indian Council House and other points of interest and return home at a seasonable hour.

There are excellent hotels at Portage or you can take your lunch. Remember the dates. 17-10t.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15, and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

[1014-20-6w]

Notice to the Public.

The road now being cut through from Salt Run to Bailey Run, we ask the people in the habit of going to Baily Run and going by the Climax Powder Co.'s works, to go via Salt Run, as hereafter no one will be allowed to go through the Climax Powder Company's works.

THE CLIMAX POWDER MFG. CO.
10-tf.

Liver Complaints and Nervousness Cured.

A torpid liver always produces dullness irritability, etc. You are all clogged up and feel despondent. Perhaps you have treated with physicians or tried some recommended medicine without benefit. All that is no argument against "Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic," which we insist will cure nervousness and liver complaints. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

CAUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons cautioning them against trusting my wife, Bridget Thomas on my account, as I will not be responsible nor pay any bills of her contracting.

JAMES THOMAS.
Emporium, Pa., July 19th, 1898.—3t.

PUBLIC LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shippen Township School Board will, on Saturday, August 6th, 1898, receive sealed proposals for furnishing wood for the several Shippen township schools, for the approaching school term. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

B. L. SPENCE, President.

ATTEST:—
GEO. W. VAN WERT, Secretary.
Shippen, Pa., June 25th, 1898.—3t.

BEST
LAWN SPRINKLERS
MADE.
THE
"TWIN COMET," price $5
Delivered Free with privilege 5 days trial.

THESE SPRINKLERS ARE
UNIQUE, EFFICIENT AND LABOR SAVING
Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other Sprinkler made.

Can be seen in operation at the residence of the editor of this paper.

Send for CIRCULARS and TESTIMONIALS

J. B. FELLOWS & Co. 49 Warren St. NEW YORK.
E. STEBBINS Mfg. Co. Sole Agts. & Mfgs. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

For sale by all Hardware and Rubber Stores in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED.
CAN MAKE BIG MONEY.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS
CONFECTIONERY.
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Ladies are invited to look at our new arrivals in Dress Goods, Likesilks, Silkolines Silk Gingham and Organdies, Black Brocade—absolutely fast black, Lace Curtains Window Laces, White Bedspreads, Fine Linen Damask Tablings, and Napkins to match, Ladies and Misses Muslin Underwear, in Night Dresses, Corset Covers, Skirts, also Ladies Wrappers and Babies Robes.

In the celebrated Black Cat Brand of the Leather Stockings, we keep a full assortment of sizes. These are unapproached for durability. Try them and you will always want them.

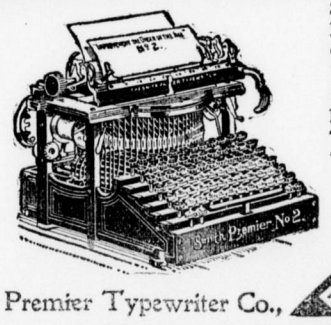
Ladies and Misses Ribbed Jersey Vests, from 10c up.

Note the address,

D. E. OLMSTED,
Near Odd Fellows Hall, East Fourth St.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT OF A CRITICAL TYPEWRITER-USING PUBLIC. IT IS THE LEADER IN IMPROVEMENTS, THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE, AND DAILY IN THOUSANDS OF OFFICES ALL OVER THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO PROVE ITSELF TO BE THE



Ask for Our New Art Catalogue

BEST VALUE WRITING MACHINE

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 300 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

8tf.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, reguiar price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

EMPORIUM

MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., July 13, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 40
Graham, "	70
Rye, "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	90
Chop Feed, "	90
Middlings, "	90
Bran, "	90
Corn, per bushel,	50
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter, or personally.

Riley Warner drove down to Sinnemahoning on Monday.

'Squire Austin, of Austin, was in Emporium on Monday.

Fred Julian has gone on a four months' tour of the western States.

Jno. A. Noe came over from Austin on Tuesday to get a little fresh air.

Albert Lord, of Cameron, was in town on Saturday visiting old friends.

Fred McVicker, of Driftwood, transacted business in Emporium on Tuesday.

R. W. Barrows, of Lock Haven, called on Emporium friends on Tuesday.

W. W. Weeks took in the Portage excursion Sunday and stopped off at Olean.

Wm. L. Sykes and family, of Buffalo, visited Geo. A. Walker and family over Sunday.

Dr. Smith and wife have been visiting the doctor's old home in Canada the past week.

Miss Laura Swain, of Austin, is visiting friends in town, guest of Miss Mame McCabe.

Chas. W. Shaffer and wife visited First Fork over Sunday, guests of D. B. Johnson and wife.

We are pleased to see John O'Byrne out again, after several weeks severe tussle with rheumatism.

Tim McCarthy came down from Erie last week to visit his sister, Mrs. J. S. Hauber, for a few days.

Miss Sallie McMurrow, of New York City, is guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. W. Green, on Sixth street.

Miss Bertha Burns, of Yorkshire Centre, N. Y., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Mundy, at this place.

B. J. Cameron returned last week from visiting friends at Altoona, Lock Haven, Williamsport and other places.

A large crowd of Emporiumites took in the Portage Falls excursion last Sunday and all report a very pleasant time.

Mr. Amos Narragon and Miss Viola Barr, both of Shippen township, were married on Monday, July 18, by 'Squire Larrabee.

E. H. Lininger and friend, of Austin, stopped in to see the PRESS on Tuesday. They will read this paper during '98 and '99.

The Misses Emma Nefcy and Winnie Mullen, of Driftwood, visited in town over Sunday, guests of Jos. Lechner and family.

Ex-County Commissioner Chas. W. Belden, of Sinnemahoning, was in Emporium on Tuesday. He called to see the PRESS.

The Misses Pamela and Huldah Freeman departed on Tuesday morning for an extended visit with relatives at Otsego, Mich.

J. P. McNarney, of the well known law firm of Johnson & McNarney came over from Emporium to help his wife and boys visit for a few days at Potter's capital.—Coudersport Journal.

Mr. Edward Nellis and Miss Myrtle Kellar, of the West Ward, were married at Olean, N. Y., on Sunday, July 17th. The PRESS extends congratulations, and wishes them a happy and prosperous life.

J. A. Dice, of Cameron, who has been a resident of Cameron for twenty-eight years and one of its most upright and conscientious citizens, was in Emporium on Thursday last and called to push the date ahead on his PRESS. It was our good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Dice the first day he landed in Cameron and from that day to this we have always kept a warm spot in our heart for Jake Dice.

Mrs. T. H. Ryan and her daughter Mrs. J. K. Morrison and two children of Emporium and Mrs. Jennie Griffiths of Kane, and little daughter of Benton Ryan, started Tuesday for Belfast N. Y., to attend the 87th birthday of C. P. Marsh, father to Mesdames Ryan and Griffiths. Three generations went from here.

John M. Gillon, of Philadelphia, formerly foreman in the Mankey Furniture Factory, at this place, was visiting friends in town over Sunday. He left for Weedville, where his wife and child are visiting, to spend a week rusticating.

John J. Roberts, of Ceres, was guest at the Warner House yesterday. Mr. R. is McKean's member of Republican State Committee and was on his return from Philadelphia, where he attended the committee meeting on Tuesday.

Mr. J. B. Schriever, returned from the National Photographers Convention at Celeron, N. Y., on Saturday evening. Judging from Jim's appearance the lake breezes must have had a very rejuvenating effect on him.

Mr. G. W. Davis, principal of one of Chicago's public schools, was in Emporium on Monday and Tuesday, and accompanied his cousins, the Misses Pamela and Huldah Freeman on their western trip.

County Treasurer W. L. Thomas escorted a party of friends to Grove on a fishing excursion. Before starting Thomas contracted with a number of our citizens for eighty pounds of bass.

Miss Helen Van Valkenburg last week accepted the offer to teach another year in the public schools at Emporium, Cameron county, at an increased salary.--Wellsboro Agitator.

Mr. J. F. Parsons received a letter and a very pretty souvenir of Camp Alger, last week, from his nephew L. M. Parsons who is a member of the company that went from Lock Haven.

Dr. S. S. Smith and wife, of Emporium, Pa., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. Ross Allen, having stopped off in Olean on their way to Canada.—Olean Democrat.

E. N. Fairchild, of Sizerville, who has been suffering from a complication of diseases, is improving gradually under the watchful care of Dr. Heilman.

Mr. Beech and family, of Penfield, have moved to Emporium and are quartered at the Warner House. Mr. B. is bark inspector at the tannery.

George Egbert, who has been the guest of George A. Walker and family during the past week, returned to his home at Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday.

A. F. Morgan writes us from Jamestown, N. Y., ordering the PRESS. Everybody wants the PRESS when away from home—a letter.

Fred Johnson, who has been attending Swarthmore College, returned home Saturday evening and will spend his vacation in Emporium.

Cadwalder Biddle, secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, was in Emporium Tuesday and made Sheriff Mundy a visit.

Chas. Stewart, of Cameron, one of Lumber's prosperous farmer-lumbermen, was calling on Emporium friends yesterday.

Miss Minnie Bargelt, who has been at Buffalo, N. Y., since last February arrived in Emporium on Tuesday evening.

E. W. Yeagle, clerk in Rockwell's Drug store, has returned from visiting friends at Hughesville.

Mrs. F. W. Ayers, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, is able to be about.

Mr. Elmer Burlingame, of Sizerville, called on his many Emporium friends on Wednesday.

W. E. Parsons, of Lock Haven, was the guest of his brother J. F. Parsons, Monday night.

Prof. Van Deusen, of Williamsport Seminary, is guest of Rev. Johnston and family.

Chas. Prowant has recovered from a few days illness—threatened with fever.

P. & E. R. R. Co. are laying a brick pavement in front of the depot at this place.

Mrs. J. C. Bonham and daughter Miss Louise are visiting in New York.

Miss Nettie Healy, is visiting relatives at Austin and Costello this week.

Geo. Metzger, Jr., is building a new veranda in front of his residence.

Mrs. T. F. Moore and daughter are visiting at Renovo.

Miss Grace McCaslin is visiting at Clintonville, Pa.

John Coyle visited Potter county on Monday.

P. J. Bloom has gone to St. Marys.

James Morrisey, of Renovo, is visiting his parents in town.

Rev. W. R. McNeil, who has been suffering from congestion of the brain since last Sunday, is reported to be much better this morning. His friends have been seriously alarmed over his condition but hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

S. A. Harris came over from Emporium on a business mission Friday..... Father McAdam, who has had charge of St. Mark's Church at Emporium for the past nine years, will soon take charge of the Catholic Church at Johnsonburg, to which place he has been transferred. Father McAdam was well known hereabouts, and his many friends join with us in wishing him success in his new field of labor.—Coudersport Journal.

BRIEF MENTION.

A new lot of ladies' collars in all the latest styles, just received at Soble's.

The destroyed vessels of Cervera's fleet cost Spain not less than $13,000,000.

A young man just married always gives very liberally the first Sunday at church.

The Adams Express Co. has made a reduction of 25 per cent on all packages sent to soldiers.

Rev. R. McCaslin will preach in the Baptist church on Sabbath morning next, at eleven o'clock.

Women who chew gum are now tax payers. The new revenue law places a tax of one-fourth of a cent on a pack.

Have you seen those new white crush hats with red bands, at Soble's. They are just the thing for this hot weather and are very nobby.

Down in Northumberland county the auditors are still at work on last year's financial accounts, having commenced work thereon on the first of January.

Victory is again perched on our banner, as our second nine vanquished the Austin boys last Saturday afternoon, on the home grounds, to the tune of 21 to 8.

Gen. Roy Stone, who commanded the famous "Bucktail Brigade" during a portion of the Civil War, is now in Cuba, a member of the Staff of General Nelson A. Miles.

The Derrick correspondent says there are bicycles in homes in Franklin where there is no carpet on the floor. Yes, and plenty own bicycles who owe grocery and meat bills and for the clothes upon their backs. But that is human nature the world over. —Franklin News.

A well posted exchange says that "the editor of a country newspaper might just as well try to make an honest living trying to sell ice machines in the Klondike regions as to try to please everybody in the columns of his paper."

A correspondent wants to know the origin of the phrase, "he isn't in it." It was first used by an editor who died and went to heaven, and looked for the man who took his paper for five years and then refused to pay for it.

Cataracts have been growing in the eyes of Michael Hout's little son for some time and it was feared his sight would be destroyed. We are glad to learn he is improving under the watchful care of Dr. Bardwell and will fully recover his sight.

A farmer writes to an exchange as follows: "Every year I hear of caterpillars destroying whole orchards. There is nothing so easy to dispose of. I bore a hole in the tree deep enough to reach the sap, fill it with sulphur and plug it up. The sap takes the sulphur to every limb and twig and the catterpillars disappear at once. I have used it for years.

The Philadelphia Inquirer shrieks, "Keep the bench out of politics." It is a mighty poor rule that will not work both ways. Therefore the Judges who sit upon the bench should keep out of politics themselves. But we are sorry to say that some of them descend to the low slums of the ward heeler when they see a chance to advance their party's interests, which is a disgrace to the judiciary of this or any other State.—McKean Democrat.

The Wellsboro Gazette very truthfully remarks: The home merchant is the man who gives credit when the purchaser has no cash to buy the necessities of life. The home merchant is the man who helps pay the taxes that run schools and build roads. The home merchant is the man to whom people appeal for favors. Then why should he be ignored when a purchase is made? He sells his goods at as low a figure as merchants in other towns. But then, the home merchant should get his printing at home too.

"If a newspaper man knew how many 'knocks' he received behind his back, he would adopt another calling," remarked a citizen yesterday. The citizen was mistaken. The newspaper man who succeeds expects to be maligned by every law breaker, swindler and hypocrite; every lover of notoriety who is ignored, and, in fact, all who do not agree with him on public or private qustions. The newspaper man who expects to go through life without being misrepresented should make arrangements to die young.—Ex.

WAR UPON A LARGE SCALE!

McKinley Decides to Take Porto Rico at Once.

AN EXPEDITION OF 35,000 MEN.

Plan to Rush an Overwhelming Force to the Island—Miles to See the President Before Starting—Thousands Have Embarked—Watson's Mission to Spain—Ammunition on the Way to Meet the Commodore at a Rendezvous Agreed Upon—Hot Work Ahead.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—President McKinley practically gave up to-day all present hope of peace with Spain, and personally directed that the Porto Rico expedition and that of Commodore Watson should be dispatched at the earliest possible moment.

Commodore Watson's fleet will this week take on board the ammunition and other necessary supplies which the Yankee, just off from New York, is to get to them by Wednesday, at a secret point of rendezvous, while General Miles and Admiral Sampson are to begin the Porto Rico campaign within ten days or two weeks.

MUST CONFER WITH MILES FIRST.

General Miles, who is to be the commander-in-chief of the land forces at Porto Rico, with General Brooke as his chief subordinate, was to leave on the Yale to-night from near Santiago for New York city, and not Porto Rico, as was reported this afternoon.

At New York the Yale is to get coal and supplies and prepare to take some of the troops to Porto Rico.

General Miles is then expected in Washington at the end of the week, so that the President and Secretary Alger may confer with him personally about the plan of campaign and the policy to be pursued in the island of Porto Rico after it comes into our possession.

FROM SANTIAGO TO SAN JUAN.

In the meantime, General Brooke, who made his farewell visits to the President and Secretary Alger this afternoon, is to organize the troops that are to be sent from the United States. These will not have to be so numerous as was expected, now that General Miles reports that a large part of the army at Santiago has not been infected with the yellow fever, and will be utilized in the Porto Rico expedition.

But the War Department is moved to limit the number of troops to be taken from Santiago rather closely beyond the artillery and Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

ARMY OF 30,000 MEN TO GO.

In order to have an overwhelming force, in view of the conflicting reports about the number of Spanish regulars in Porto Rico—varying from 5000 to 15,000—for the Spanish volunteers are not seriously considered, and to allow for all the contingencies suggested by the Santiago campaign, the Administration may send 35,000 troops in all to Porto Rico.

President McKinley said to-day that he did not propose to have a repetition in this case of the annoying delays that held back the Santiago expedition at Tampa, and that he had no reason to expect it, since the men and the munitions, equipments and supplies were now so nearly ready.

OVER 10,000 ALREADY EMBARKED.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 of the troops for Porto Rico are reported as already on transports with their guns and supplies.

All the regulars at Tampa, 6200 in number, including 12 batteries of heavy and light artillery, were reported as embarked on transports to-day, while part of Gen. Brooke's corps, numbering 3000 or 4000 men, is reported as on transports at Charleston, and four batteries of artillery besides other troops sent to Santiago, but never landed, are still on the transports there.

ON BOARD TOO SOON.

The embarkation of the troops at Tampa and Charleston seems premature, since it is not proposed to send the army to Porto Rico in detachments, according to the authorities here, as was done at Santiago, but to send it all at once and in conjunction with Admiral Sampson's squadron. Gen. Brooke can certainly not get the rest of his army in this country embarked before the end of the week.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS GOING.

General Brooke said this afternoon that it was certain that General James H. Wilson's division, including the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Fourth Ohio, and the Third Illinois will go to Porto Rico. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the two Wisconsin regiments are already reported on transports sailing from Charleston, and the rest will go from Newport News.

The Third Brigade, including the Third Pennsylvania, is also going, as are also all the other commands comprising the Fourth Corps at Tampa. General Fitzhugh Lee has been telegraphing for permission to go to Porto Rico, but he may have to wait for the campaign against Havana.

PROGRAMME FOR THE NAVY.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft, carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight six-pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army.

NO FEARS CONCERNING CAMARA.

Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities.

It is believed by the Administration that after Porto Rico is taken and the Spanish coast is attacked by Commodore Watson, Spain's pride may become sufficiently humbled to accept the inevitable without waiting for the capture of Havana, postponed until the close of the rainy season.

One Clean Place.

There is one place in town where every glass is washed in hot water and polished *every time* it is used. It is lots of work but it pays, because clean people go there for soda. You don't have to ask where it is—Metzger's, of course.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Baby's Coming

means pain, danger and possible death for some wives. For others it means practically no discomfort at all. There is no reason why childbirth should be a period of pain and dread. Several months before a woman becomes a mother she should prepare herself for the critical ordeal. There is a preparation made which is intended for this purpose alone.

The name of this wonderful preparation is

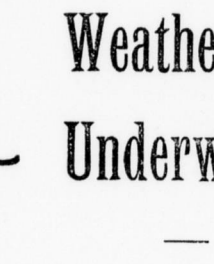
Mother's Friend.

It is a liniment to be applied externally. It relaxes the muscles and relieves the distension, gives elasticity to every organ concerned in childbirth, and takes away all danger and nearly all suffering. Best results follow if the remedy is used during the whole period of pregnancy. It is the only remedy of the kind in the world that is endorsed by physicians.

$1 per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS containing invaluable information for all women, will be sent to any address upon application to

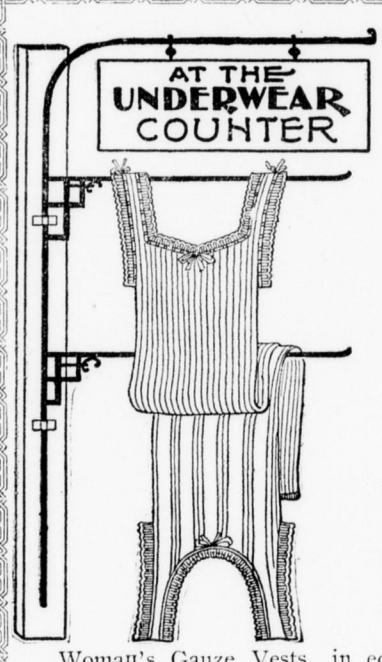
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.



WILLIAMS' TANSY PILLS

A SURE RELIEF TO WOMAN for all troubles peculiar to her sex. Send by mail or from our Agent. $1.00 per box.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
For sale by R. C. Dodson.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.



Warm Weather!

Warm Weather Underwear.

We have

Woman's Gauze Vests low neck and sleeves, at 5 cents.

Woman's Gauze Vests, in ecru and white, low neck and sleeves, at 10 cents.

Woman's and Children's Vests in ecru and white, low neck with or without sleeves, at 15 cents.

Fancy white and ecru Vests, with or without sleeves, at 25 cents.

Fancy silk vests, low neck and sleeves, from 50c to 75c.

We handle the celebrated E. & Z. Waists for children.

Warm Weather Wash Stuffs.

Better buy now. You'll need them sure. The weather will drive you to it. You can buy at any time at any price, but you can't buy such values as we now have, when you wish.

Our line of Ladies and Misses Linen Collars and Cuffs are right. Examine them, the price is 15c to 25c.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

A SUMMER ROMANCE.

'They met to-day at luncheon, and immense
was their surprise;
'Twas hard for them to comprehend the
scene before their eyes,
For only just a week ago they parted with
a tear,
And neither dreamed of meeting, face to
face, the other, here.

'Twas at a cheap seaside resort their
friendship first began;
She was a cultured heiress, he a wealthy
nobleman.
And side by side they strolled about the
happy, wave-washed sands
Till fate or fortune called them home to
widely different lands.

He o'er the sea to sunny France must sadly
sail away,
Through California's orange groves she
all alone must stray;
But since vacation days are o'er—be still,
oh, troubled heart!—
They're clerking in department stores
about a block apart.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

PART II.

THE SEA COOK.

CHAPTER VII.

I GO TO BRISTOL.

It was longer than the squire imagined ere we were ready for the sea, and none of our first plans—not even Dr. Livesey's, of keeping me beside him—could be carried out as we intended. The doctor had to go to London for a physician to take charge of his practice; the squire was hard at work at Bristol; and I lived on at the Hall under the charge of old Redruth, the gamekeeper, almost a prisoner but full of sea dreams and the most charming anticipations of strange islands and adventures. I brooded by the hour together over the map, all the details of which I well remembered. Sitting by the fire in the housekeeper's room, I approached that island in my fancy, from every possible direction; I explored every acre of its surface; I climbed a thousand times to that tall hill they call the Spy-glass, and from the top enjoyed the most wonderful and changing prospects. Sometimes the isle was thick with savages, with whom we fought; sometimes full of dangerous animals that hunted us; but in all my fancies nothing occurred to me so strange and tragic as our actual adventures.

So the weeks passed on, till one fine day there came a letter addressed to Dr. Livesey, with this addition: "To be opened in the case of his absence by Tom Redruth, or young Hawkins." Obeying this order we found, or rather I found—for the gamekeeper was a poor hand at reading anything but print—the following important news:

"Old Anchor Inn, Bristol, March 1, 17—.

"Dear Livesey: As I do not know whether you are at the Hall or still in London, I send this in double to both places.

"The ship is bought and fitted. She lies at anchor, ready for sea. You never imagined a sweeter schooner—a child might sail her—two hundred tons; name, 'Hispaniola.'

"I got her through my old friend, Blandly, who has proved himself throughout the most surprising trump. The admirable fellow literally slaved in my interest, and so, I may say, did every one in Bristol, as soon as they got wind of the port we sailed for—treasure, I mean."

"Redruth," said I, interrupting the letter, "Dr. Livesey will not like that. The squire has been talking after all."

"Well, who's got a better right?" growled the gamekeeper. "A pretty rum go if squire ain't to talk for Dr. Livesey, I should think."

At that I gave up all attempts at commentary, and read straight on:

"Blandly himself found the 'Hispaniola,' and by the most admirable management got her for the merest trifle. There is a class of men in Bristol monstrously prejudiced against Blandly. They go the length of declaring that this honest creature would do anything for money, that the 'Hispaniola' belonged to him and that he sold it me absurdly high—the most transparent calumnies. None of them dare, however, to deny the merits of the ship.

"So far there was not a hitch. The workpeople to be sure—riggers and what not—were most annoyingly slow; but time cured that. It was the crew that troubled me.

"I wished a round score of men—in case of natives, buccaneers, or the odious French—and I had the worry of the deuce itself to find so much as half a dozen, till the most remarkable stroke of fortune brought me the very man that I required.

"I was standing on the dock, when, by the merest accident, I fell in talk with him. I found he was an old sailor, kept a public house, knew all the seafaring men in Bristol, had lost his health ashore, and wanted a good berth as cook to get to sea again. He had hobbled down there that morning, he said, to get a smell of the salt.

"I was monstrously touched—so would you have been—and, out of pure pity, I engaged him on the spot to be ship's cook. Long John Silver, he is called, and has lost a leg; but that I regarded as a recommendation, since he lost it in his country's service, under the immortal Hawke. He has no pension, Livesey. Imagine the abominable age we live in!

"Well, sir, I thought I had only found a cook, but it was a crew I had discovered. Between Silver and myself we got together in a few days a company of the toughest old salts imaginable—not pretty to look at, but fellows, by their faces, of the most indomitable spirit. I declare we could fight a frigate.

"Long John even got rid of two out of the six or seven I had already engaged. He showed me in a moment that they were just the sort of fresh-water swabs we had to fear in an adventure of importance.

"I am in the most magnificent health and spirits, eating like a bull, sleeping like a tree, yet I shall not enjoy a moment till I hear my old tarpaulins tramping round the capstan. Seaward ho! Hang the treasure! It's the glory of the sea that has turned my head. So now, Livesey, come post; do not lose an hour, if you respect me.

"Let young Hawkins go at once to see his mother, with Redruth for a guard; and then both come full speed to Bristol.

"JOHN TRELAWNEY.

"P. S.—I did not tell you that Blandly, who, by the way, is to send a consort after us if we don't turn up by the end of August, had found an admirable fellow for sailing-master—a stiff man, which I regret, but, in all other respects, a treasure. Long John Silver unearthed a very competent man for a mate, a man named Arrow. I have a boatswain who pipes, Livesey; so things shall go man-o'-war fashion on board the good ship 'Hispaniola.'

"I forgot to tell you that Silver is a man of substance; I know of my own knowledge that he has a banker's account, which has never been overdrawn. He leaves his wife to manage the inn; and as she is a woman of color, a pair of old bachelors like you and I may be excused for guessing that it is the wife, quite as much as the health, that sends him back to roving. J. T.

"P. P. S.—Hawkins may stay one night with his mother. J. T."

You can fancy the excitement into which that letter put me. I was half beside myself with glee; and if ever I despised a man, it was old Tom Redruth, who could do nothing but grumble and lament. Any of the under gamekeepers would gladly have changed places with him; but such was not the squire's pleasure, and the squire's pleasure was like law among them all. Nobody but old Redruth would have dared so much as even to grumble.

The next morning he and I set out on foot for the Admiral Benbow, and there I found my mother in good health and spirits. The captain, who had so long been a cause of so much discomfort, was gone where the wicked cease from troubling. The squire had had everything repaired, and the public rooms and the sign repainted, and had added some furniture—above all a beautiful armchair for mother in the bar. He had found her a boy as an apprentice also, so that she should not want help while I was gone.

It was on seeing that boy that I understood, for the first time, my situation. I had thought up to that moment of the adventures before me, not at all of the home that I was leaving; and now, at sight of this clumsy stranger, who was to stay here in my place beside my mother, I had my first attack of tears. I am afraid I led that boy a dog's life, for he was new to the work. I had a hundred opportunities of setting him right and putting him down, and I was not slow to profit by them.

The night passed, and the next day, after dinner, Redruth and I were afoot again and on the road. I said good-by to mother and the cove where I had lived since I was born, and the dear old Admiral Benbow—since he was repainted, no longer quite so dear. One of my last thoughts was of the captain, who had so often strode along the beach with his cocked hat, his saber-cut cheek, and his old brass telescope. Next moment we had turned the corner, and my home was out of sight.

The mail picked us up about dusk at the Royal George, on the heath. I was wedged in between Redruth and a stout old gentleman, and in spite of the swift motion and the cold night air, I must have dozed a great deal from the very first, and then slept like a log uphill and down dale through stage after stage; for when I was awakened, at last, it was by a punch in the ribs, and I opened my eyes to find that we were standing still before a large building in a city street, and that the day had already broken a long time.

"Where are we?" I asked.

"Bristol," said Tom. "Get down."

Mr. Trelawney had taken up his residence at an inn far down the docks, to superintend the work upon the schooner. Thither we had now to walk, and our way, to my great delight, lay along the quays and beside the great multitude of ships of all sizes and rigs and nations. In one, sailors were singing at their work; in another, there were men aloft, high over my head, hanging to threads that seemed no thicker than a spider's. Though I had lived by the shore all my life, I seemed never to have been near the sea till then. The smell of tar and salt was something new. I saw the most wonderful figureheads, that had all been far over the ocean. I saw, besides, many old sailors, with rings in their ears, and whiskers curled in ringlets, and tarry pig-tails, and their swaggering, clumsy sea-walk; and if I had seen as many kings or archbishops I could not have been more delighted.

And I was going to sea myself; to sea in a schooner, with a piping boatswain, and pig-tailed singing seamen; to sea, bound for an unknown island, and to seek for buried treasure.

While I was still in this delightful dream, we came suddenly in front of a large inn, and met Squire Trelawney, all dressed out like a sea officer, in stout blue cloth, coming out of the door with a smile on his face, and a capital imitation of a sailor's walk.

"Here you are," he cried, "and the doctor came last night from London. Bravo—the ship's company complete!"

"Oh, sir," cried I, "when do we sail?"

"Sail!" says he. "We sail to-morrow."

CHAPTER VIII.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SPYGLASS.

When I had done breakfasting, the squire gave me a note addressed to John Silver, at the sign of the Spyglass, and told me I should easily find the place by following the line of the docks, and keeping a bright outlook for a little tavern with a large brass telescope for a sign. I set off, overjoyed at this opportunity to see some more of the ships and seamen, and picked my way among a great crowd of people and carts and bales, for the dock was now at its busiest, until I found the tavern in question.

It was a bright enough little place of entertainment. The sign was newly painted; the windows had neat red curtains; the floor was cleanly sanded. There was a street on either side, and an open door on both, which made the large, low room pretty clear to see in, in spite of clouds of tobacco smoke.

The customers were mostly seafaring men; and they talked so loudly that I hung at the door, almost afraid to enter.

As I was waiting, a man came out of of a side room, and at a glance, I was sure he must be Long John. His left leg was cut off close by the hip, and under the left shoulder he carried a crutch, which he managed with wonderful dexterity, hopping about upon it like a bird. He was very tall and strong, with a face as big as a ham—plain and pale, but intelligent and smiling. Indeed, he seemed in the most cheerful spirits, whistling as he moved about among the tables, with a merry word or a slap on the shoulder for the most favored of his guests.

Now, to tell you the truth, from the very first mention of Long John in Squire Trelawney's letter, I had taken a fear in my mind that he might prove to be the very one-legged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the old Benbow. But one look at the man before me was enough. I had seen the captain, and Black Dog and the blind man Pew, and I thought I knew what a buccaneer was like—a very different creature, according to me, from this clean and pleasant-tempered landlord.

I plucked up courage at once, crossed the threshold, and walked right up to the man where he stood, propped on his crutch, talking to a customer.

"Mr. Silver, sir?" I asked, holding out the note.

"Yes, my lad," said he; "such is my name, to be sure. And who may you be?" And when he saw the squire's letter, he seemed to me to give something almost like a start.

"Oh!" said he, quite aloud, and offering his hand, "I see. You are our new cabin-boy; pleased I am to see you."

And he took my hand in his large firm grasp.

Just then one of the customers at the far side rose suddenly and made for the door. It was close by him, and he was out in the street in a moment. But his hurry had attracted my notice, and I recognized him at a glance. It was the tallow-faced man, wanting two fingers, who had come first to the Admiral Benbow.

"Oh," I cried, "stop him! it's Black Dog!"

"I don't care two coppers who he is," cried Silver. "But he hasn't paid his score. Harry, run and catch him."

One of the others who was nearest the door leaped up and started in pursuit.

"If he were Admiral Hawke he shall pay his score," cried Silver; and then, relinquishing my hand, "who did you say he was?" he asked. "Blaek what?"

"Dog, sir," said I. "Has Mr. Trelawney not told you of the buccaneers? He was one of them."

"So?" cried Silver. "In my house! Ben, run and help Harry. One of those swabs, was he? Was that you drinking with him, Morgan? Step up here."

The man whom he called Morgan—an old, gray-haired mahogany-faced sailor—came forward pretty sheepishly, rolling his quid.

"Now, Morgan," said Long John, very sternly; "you never clapped your eyes

"Oh!" I cried; "stop him! it's Black Dog."

on that Black—Black Dog before, did you, now?"

"Not I, sir," said Morgan, with a salute.

"You didn't know his name, did you?"

"No, sir."

"By the powers, Tom Morgan, it's as good for you!" exclaimed the landlord. "If you had been mixed up with the like of that, you would never have put another foot in my house, you may lay to that. And what was he saying to you?"

"I don't rightly know, sir," answered Morgan.

"Do you call that a head on your shoulders, or a blessed dead-eye?" cried Long John. "Don't rightly know, don't you? Perhaps you don't happen to rightly know who you was speaking to, perhaps? Come now, what was he jawing—v'yages, cap'ns, ships? Pipe up? What was it?"

"We was a-talkin' of keel-hauling," answered Morgan.

"Keel-hauling, was you? and a mighty suitable thing, too, and you may lay to that. Get back to your place for a lubber, Tom."

And then, as Morgan rolled back to his seat Silver added to me in a confidential whisper, that was very flattering, as I thought:

"He's quite an honest man, Tom Morgan, only stupid. And now," he ran on again, aloud, "let's see—Black Dog? No, I don't know the name, not I. Yet I kind of think I've—yes, I've seen the swab. He used to come here with a blind beggar, he used."

"That he did, you may be sure," said I. "I knew that blind man, too. His name was Pew."

"It was!" cried Silver, now quite excited. "Pew! That were his name for certain. Ah, he looked a shark, he did! If we run down this Black Dog, now, there'll be news for Cap'n Trelawney! Ben's a good runner; few seamen run better than Ben. He should run him down, hand over hand, by the powers! He talked o' keel-hauling, did he? I'll keel haul him!"

All the time he was jerking out these phrases he was stumping up and down the tavern on his crutch, slapping tables with his hand, and giving such a show of excitement as would have convinced an Old Bailey judge or a Bow street runner. My suspicions had been thoroughly reawakened on finding Black Dog at the Spyglass, and I watched the cook narrowly. But he was too deep, and too ready, and too clever for me, and by the time the two men had come back out of breath, and confessed that they had lost the track in a crowd, and been scolded like thieves, I would have gone bail for the innocence of Long John Silver.

"See here, now, Hawkins," said he, "here's a blessed hard thing on a man like me now, ain't it? There's Cap'n Trelawney—what's he to think? Here I have this confounded son of a Dutchman sitting in my own house, drinking of my own rum! Here you comes and tells me of it plain; and here I let him give us all the slip before my blessed dead-lights! Now, Hawkins, you do me justice with the cap'n. You're a lad, you are, but you're as smart as paint. I see that when you first came in. Now, here it is: What could I do, with this old timber I hobble on? When I was an A B master mariner I'd have come up alongside of him, hand over hand, and broached him to in a brace of old shakes, I would; and now—"

And then, all of a sudden, he stopped, and his jaw dropped as though he had remembered something.

"The score!" he burst out. "Three goes o' rum! Why, shiver my timbers, if I hadn't forgotten my score!"

And, falling on a bench, he laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. I could not help joining; and we laughed, together, peal after peal, until the tavern rang again.

"Why, what a precious old sea-calf I am!" he said, at last, wiping his cheeks. "You and me should get on well, Hawkins, for I'll take my davy I should be rated ship's boy. But, come, now, stand by to go about. This won't do. Dooty is dooty, messmates. I'll put on my old cocked hat, and step along of you to Cap'n Trelawney, and report this here affair. For, mind you, it's serious, young Hawkins; and neither you nor me's come out of it with what I should make so bold as to call credit. Nor you, neither, says you; not smart—none of the pair of us smart. But dash my buttons! that was a good 'un about my score."

And he began to laugh again, and that so heartily that, though I did not see the joke as he did, I was again obliged to join him in his mirth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN ENGLISH GALLANT.

A Man of Fashion of the Elizabethan Era.

Glancing across the surface of everyday life in the Elizabethan days of robust manhood, it is interesting to notice the lively, childlike simplicity of manners, the love of showy, brilliant colors worn by both sexes, and to compare these charming characteristics with the sober habiliments and reserved manners of the present day. Here is an example of the man of fashion, the beau-ideal of the metropolis, as he sallies forth into the city to parade himself in the favorite mart of fashionable loungers, St. Paul's churchyard. His beard, if he have one, is on the wane, but his mustaches are cultivated and curled at the points, and himself redolent with choicest perfumes.

Costly jewels decorate his ears; a gold brooch of rarest workmanship fastens his bright scarlet cloak, which is thrown carelessly over his left shoulder, for he is most anxious to exhibit to the utmost advantage the rich hatchings of his silver-hilted rapier and dagger, the exquisite cut of his doublet (shorn of its skirts) and trunk hose. His hair, cropped close from the top of the head down the back, hangs in long love-locks on the sides. His hat which was then really new in the country, having supplanted the woolen cap or hood, is thrown jauntily on one side; it is high and tapering toward the crown, and has a band around it, richly adorned with precious stones, or by goldsmith's work, and this gives a support to one of the finest of plumes. —Nineteenth Century.

What Was Hurt.

Many stories are told of the witty retorts made by a certain judge who died a few years ago, and among them is one which proves that his wit did not desert him in the most trying circumstances. One day as he was walking down the steps which led from his town house he slipped, lost his footing and fell with many thumps and bumps to the bottom. A passer-by hurried up to the judge as the latter slowly rose to his feet. "I trust your honor is not seriously hurt?" he said, in anxious inquiry. "My honor is not at all hurt," returned the judge, with a rueful expression, "but my elbows and knees are, I can assure you!"—Tit-Bits.

A Thing to Boast Of.

Schoolfellows learn each other's failings, if nothing else, and recall after years of separation the characteristic things about an old seatmate.

Two men who had been at school together when they were boys met and talked of old times.

"By the way," said one, "I saw Smith when I was out at Seattle."

"Did you? And what was he bragging about when you saw him?"

"He was bragging about his modesty just at that moment."

"Dear old Smith! Just like him!"—Youth's Companion.

No Monotony.

According to the statement of the ten-year-old daughter of a Massachusetts clergyman there are ways of making an old sermon seem almost new. "Molly," said one of the friends of this young critic, "does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?" "I think perhaps he does," returned Molly, cautiously, "but I think he talks loud and soft in different places the second time, so it doesn't sound the same at all."—Youth's Companion.

Knew His Ways.

"Why do you say we are perfectly safe if we elope on a railroad train."

"Because papa won't pursue us until he can get a pass."—Chicago Record.

—Suffering loses all its charms for a woman if she has to do it in silence.—Chicago News.

A STARTLED MOTHER.

From the Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.

While busy at work in her home, Mrs. William Shay, corner of Taylor and Hancock Avenues, Freeport, Ill., was startled by hearing a noise just behind her.

Mrs. Shay Was Startled.

Turning quickly she saw creeping toward her her four-year-old daughter, Beatrice. The child moved over the floor with an effort, but seemed filled with joy at finding her mother. The rest of the happening is best told in the mother's own words. She said:

"On the 28th of Sept., 1896, while in the bloom of health, Beatrice was suddenly and severely afflicted with spinal meningitis. Strong and vigorous before, in five weeks she became feeble and suffered from a paralytic stroke which twisted her head back to the side and made it impossible for her to move a limb. Her speech, however, was not affected. We called in our family doctor, one of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the city. He considered the case a very grave one. Before long little Beatrice was compelled to wear a plaster paris jacket. Prominent physicians were consulted, electric batteries were applied, but no benefit was noticed until we tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"Busy in my kitchen one afternoon I was startled by the cry of 'Mamma' from little Beatrice who was creeping towards me. I had placed her on an improvised bed in the parlor. She became tired of waiting for me to come back and made up her mind to go to me, so her story 'My Pink Pills made me walk,' which she tells everyone who comes to our house, was then for the first time verified. She has walked ever since. She has now taken about nine boxes of the pills and her pale and pinched face has been growing rosy, and her limbs gained strength day by day. She sleeps all night long now, while before taking the pills she could rest but a few hours at a time." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some Short Sentences Which Contain Some Truth and More Than a Little Wit.

It's easy for the man who has no credit to keep out of debt.

A defective hammock has caused many fond lovers to fall out.

Some men manage to talk a great deal and without saying anything.

Every dog has his day—but the cat has a monopoly on the nights.

The turtle may be slow, but he usually gets there in time for the soup.

A woman seldom cares anything about the answers to questions she asks.

The man who seeks damages in court is sure to get what he's looking for.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as having something to say and no one to listen.

An old maid says she never married because she couldn't find a man to suitor.

Taking time by the forelock causes lots of worry about things that never happen.

About two-thirds of the credit a man gets for doing things rightly belongs to others.

When a man proposes to a woman in fun and is accepted for a joke the foundation for real trouble has been laid.

The average man's head contains about 128,000 hairs. A woman often has more, but many of them are not indigenous.—Chicago Evening News.

A TARDY RECKONING.

The Frugal Housewife Falls a Victim to the Wiles of the Crafty Street Vendor.

"Ste-raw-berries, nice ripe ste-raw-berries," shouted the street vendor as his horse jogged slowly through Bagley avenue.

"How much are they?" asked the pretty young housewife who had hailed the peddler by waving a towel.

"Ten cents a quart, mam. All Michigan strawberries, and the dew's on 'em yet, mam."

"But I want a bushel. I'm going to have a sort of a strawberry festival just among my relations, and I wouldn't run out of them for the world. How much for a bushel?"

"Three and a half, mam."

"Too much. You'll have to do better than that or I'll try some one else."

"I'll throw off a quarter," he said, and she nodded so that her voice might not betray her exultation. Then he carried in 32 of the little measures that have the waistband about two inches from the bottom, received his money and did not linger. Three minutes later the little woman rushed in the street, her eyebrows knitted and her dimpled hands clenched, one over a lead pencil and the other over a crumpled piece of paper. But the peddler had vanished.—Detroit Free Press.

A YOUTHFUL REASONER.

He Applies His Study of Natural History to the Solution of a Scientific Problem.

"Johnny," exclaimed Mr. Blykins, "what are you doing?"

"Thinking, sir."

"How dare you waste your time thinking, when you ought to be studying your lesson?"

"I was thinking about my lesson."

"What book are you engaged in perusing at this time?" inquired the old gentleman.

"Natural history."

"Ah, a very useful and interesting study. It broadens the ideas and assists in taking the mind from the customary cares of life without the danger of demoralization which sometimes attends frivolous forms of diversion."

"Yes, sir."

"How far along have you proceeded in the study of natural history?"

"I'm learning about amphibious animals now."

"And a highly interesting branch of the animal kingdom. Can you name an amphibious animal—one with which we are all familiar?" And Mr. Blykins folded his hands before him and gazed at his son with a look of wise expectancy.

"I think so. Is man an animal?"

"In the scientific sense, yes."

"And an amphibious animal is one that consumes both air and water?"

"Yes."

"Then a man is one. If he weren't, what would be the use of having any soda fountains?"—Washington Star.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Ready to Correct All Errors.

Old Skinflint (gruffly)—Fifteen dollars for those opera glasses? I can't see it, sir.

Optician (blandly)—Perhaps I should first fit you with a pair of my $18 gold spectacles. —Jewelers' Weekly.

"Were you a guest at the hotel while you were away, Blodgett?" "Guest? Not much. I paid cash."—Chicago Record.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.
38-tf.

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WOMAN AND HOME

KEEPING GOLDFISH.

Some Plain Directions About Changing the Water and Feeding That Are Easy to Carry Out.

It is remarkable how seldom people are able to keep goldfish more than a month or two at most, and all because they neglect a few first principles. Goldfish can be kept almost any length of time, accidents apart, if kept scrupulously clean. The air in the water is soon exhausted, and they should have fresh water every day. If possible, oftener in summer, though once will do if the globe is fairly large. One can usually tell when the fish are needing fresh water. They stand up on their tails with their mouths to the surface of the water and move slowly in that position, generally making a bubbling sound. When you put the fresh water into the globe let it dash in from a height, so that plenty of air gets in, too, and let your fish have a handful of shells or small stones. They look pretty, and the fish appreciate being able to poke about among them for bits of food, and it gives them something to do and a little interest in life. People frequently make the mistake of thinking that the fish get enough food out of the water. This is not so; they need feeding when in captivity. Packets of fishes' foods, chiefly consisting of dried ants' eggs, can be procured from any seed or naturalist's shop. As they require only a very small quantity once a day, their board is not expensive. They will live on vermicelli, but this clouds the water, and consequently injures the appearance of the globe.

It is said that goldfish should never be handled. This is no doubt true, if they are kept for breeding purposes. Otherwise, it does them no harm—if due care is exercised—and you may pick them up one by one in your hand and pop them into their globe of fresh water.

Never buy a fish unless the fins are erect and fully spread. Directly the fish is out of health the fins close more and more until it dies, when they are quite shut up against the body.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

COLOR COMBINATIONS.

No Vague, Undecided Shades Should Ever Be Worn by Ladies with Red Tresses.

Instead of being dissatisfied with their lot, women with red hair should study how to use it becomingly, and be proud of the distinction of having it. There appears to be an impression among women with red hair, says an exchange, that almost any shade of blue can be worn by them, because as a usual thing they have fair and delicate complexions, but, as a matter of fact, blue is the one color above all others that they ought to avoid. The contrast is too violent and the combination is not harmonious. The shades most suitable to be worn with red hair are bright, sunny brown and all autumn-leaf tints. After these may be selected pale or very dark green—but never a bright green, pale yellow, and black unmixed with any other color. Mixed colors are not becoming to red-haired people, as they nearly always give them a more or less dowdy appearance. In fact, red hair is usually so brilliant and decided that it must be met on its own ground, and no vague, undecided sort of things should be worn with it.—C. W. Lyman, in Voice.

Simple Test of Devotion.

The man who is patient with a woman when she is sick can be relied upon to treat her all right when she is well.

VERANDA IN SUMMER.

A Pleasant and Comfortable Retreat Can Be Made of It by Clever Housekeepers.

Every year the veranda is becoming more and more an integral part of the house beautiful. It is no longer merely a shelter from the elements, sparsely furnished with chairs, but is a living-room and treated as such, and is furnished with the same taste and care that is bestowed upon the rest of the rooms. Of course, it goes without saying that both the textiles and furniture employed must be as far as possible weather proof,

UTILIZING SPACE.

but this is no handicap nowadays, as rugs and materials that defy rain and snow are to be had in the greatest variety—except directly on the seashore, where the dampness and high winds make it impossible. An outdoor room, netted in so that the lights at night will not attract troublesome insects, prettily and comfortably furnished, should be a part of every country house. Curtains made of colored awning cloth and hung with small brass rings on a slender galvanized iron rod, so that they may easily be pushed forward and back, are both useful and pretty, although some people prefer Venetian blinds or the rattan shades, which now come for verandas of any width desired. Hammocks, of course, are the natural lounging places for a veranda room, but they are now made much more elaborately than formerly, with valences hanging on either side, and piled up with cushions of many colors. Another recent accessory to outdoor furniture which has become popular is the swinging sofa, legless, of course, swung by four chains to the roof, and filled with cushions. Even the divan has been adapted to open air furnishing.

The accompanying sketch shows one which filled a corner of the veranda of a seaside cottage last summer. The shape is an irregular elongated triangle, with two sides against the walls of the house, and consists of a frame a foot high, on which is a mattress covered with India rubber cloth. Over this is a buttoned covering of green denim, with a flounce, and the drapery consists of an old sail and a fish net, which is held up by a pair of oars and a crabnet, all of which have been well seasoned by wind and weather.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Soften Hard Water.

Take of orange flower water half a pint, of best spirits of wine a pint, and of soap three-quarters of a pound. Shave the soap into the orange water, heat over a fire until the soap dissolves, and then, the vessel being removed from the fire, add the spirits of wine. A large tablespoonful of this preparation added to a basin of washing water will completely soften it, and render it delightful to use. The ingredients can be obtained from a druggist.

Forcemeat Flavoring.

Take a quarter of an ounce each of dried thyme, dried marjoram, dried savoury and whole black pepper corns, half an ounce of nutmeg and of cloves and one-eighth of an ounce of Nepaul pepper. Pound, mix and sift these several ingredients and bottle to store.

A leading physician says that pepper is a deadly poison to the system.

CHICKEN A LA BARBACUE.

An Appetizing and Wholesome Spring and Summer Dinner for Northern Housewives to Try.

Southern people know every dish into which chicken can be made. The northern housewives, unfortunately, are limited to plain boiled, broiled, roasted and fried chicken, but here is something for the northern housewife to try which may be new to her. Take a fat, tender spring chicken of roasting size. Clean and wash well and split inside

and out. Sprinkle over with flour quite heavily. Place in a kettle with heart and liver and two cups of boiling water. Let it boil well, as you would for a pot roast and baste very often. When about half done, or so that it scarcely resists the fork, add one-half a cup of vinegar, boil until done and take out.

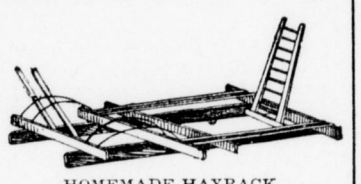
Chop the liver and heart and serve in the gravy. Chicken is delicious cooked this way and served cold. The rich gravy can be used as you would for a pot roast, and baste very easily removed when the gravy is cold. Veal can be barbecued and the vinegar will be found to take away the dry insipid taste which veal has when roasted plain.

THE FARMING WORLD

USEFUL HAY FRAME.

It Is Very Easily Made and at the Same Time One of the Best Patterns Yet Devised.

The illustration herewith portrays an easily-made hay frame, and at the same time one of the best. It is 14 feet long by 6½ or 7 feet wide. The two main timbers are pine, 2 by 8 inches, the four crosspieces 2 by 4 pine. The bows over hind wheels can be made from old tires of the back wheels of a wagon. Forward tires answer, but are a little short. The boards over the front wheels extend-



HOMEMADE HAYRACK.

ing from first crosspiece to the third are ordinary 1 by 6-inch fencing material and should be both bolted and nailed. Use eight one-half-inch bolts 12 inches long to secure the crosspieces to the main timber. The ladder itself is of oak to make it perfectly secure when a man climbs on to the load. The stakes at the back end are fastened with one bolt so that they may be turned down after the wagon is unloaded. They also should be made of oak or other hard wood.

The materials for a rack of this kind, not including the iron bows, cost at retail in the ordinary country shop about $2.50. Old wagon tires are found on nearly every farm or can be purchased for 25 to 50 cents. A good handsaw, a brace with several sizes of bits, a hatchet, a chisel and a square are all the tools necessary, and these should be on every farm. A blacksmith will make the tires into bows for a trifle, or a farmer may do this himself if he has an iron drill for his brace. A first-class hay frame can thus be made at home at the very small cost of three to four dollars, and if kept painted and under shelter when unused it will last many years.—Farm and Home.

HIDES IN SUMMER.

If You Take Care of Them as Here Advised You Will Save a Great Deal of Trouble.

To cure a hide properly, it is first necessary to trim off all that does not belong to it, such as horns, tail-bones, sinews and meat; then spread the hide out leaving no wrinkles in it and being careful to get legs and heads spread so that salt can be sprinkled on them, says the Nebraska Farmer. Then sprinkle salt evenly and freely on every part of the hide, putting on about three gallons of salt on a large hide, and smaller ones in proportion; and never spread hides in the sun.

Hides taken care of in this manner, after lying three or four days in salt, can be shipped almost any distance and in any kind of weather, and go through in good condition and with very little, if any, shrinkage.

For shipping always tie your hides one in a bundle, as they often become loose in transportation, and when more than one hide is tied in a bundle, the railroads deliver the proper number of bundles, but not always the proper number of hides. Always write the person to whom you ship, notifying him the date you shipped, giving weights and number and stating whether horse or beef hides. All of this will be very little trouble and will save a great deal of trouble and possible mistakes.

Sheep for Clearing Land.

Wherever woodland is cleared a flock of sheep is extremely valuable to keep the cleared soil from being overgrown with the bushes, weeds and shrubs which usually come up in following years. It is desirable to get the cleared land in grass as soon as possible. When it is once seeded down it may be pastured with sheep all through the summer, not only without injuring the grass, but positively benefiting it, as the sheep will devote most of their time to trimming down the bushes and eating the leaves which shade the land. To make more thorough destruction of the shrubbery, an excess of sheep should be put in the cleared lot, and these must be fed some grain, so as to make their browse diet digest better.—American Cultivator.

The Feet of the Colt.

Neither the bones of the colt's leg nor the muscles and hoof of his foot have acquired sufficient firmness to enable it to be put on stable floors of either wood, stone or cement. If for any reason the colt cannot run with its dam while she is at work, let it have a yard by itself with a turf flooring rather than put him in a floored stable. It is while the colt is young that the future character of its feet is being decided. Even in winter colts should be kept rather in box stalls, where a bedding of their own excrement trodden hard will be a better cushion for their feet than the most carefully cleaned floor stable could be.—American Cultivator.

Cost of Hauling Freight.

The length of the public highways of this country is said to be 1,500,000 miles. The amount of freight hauled over them in one year is estimated at 500,000,000 tons, and the cost of carting it $1,000,000,000, but with really good roads this item could be reduced over one-half.—Good Roads.

TOO MUCH FOR THE COLONEL.

The Corporal's Excuse Was Considered Sufficient Under the Circumstances.

A corporal in one of the regiments down at Chickamauga park had become entangled with a difficulty, and as a result of it, added to an accumulation of similar such, he was called to appear before the colonel of the regiment.

"Corporal Jenkins," said that officer, severely, "you are a fine soldier and a sensible man, and you ought to conduct yourself differently."

"I was drunk, sir," exclaimed the corporal, very contritely.

"That is no excuse. Don't you know it is wrong to get drunk?"

"Yes, sir," admitted the corporal, without cavil.

"Then why do you do it?"

"I can't help it, sir."

"You cannot excuse your fault that way, sir," said the colonel, sternly. "You know you can if you want to."

"But I can't, sir."

"Yes you can," insisted the colonel. "A man can help doing anything if he puts his mind to it."

The corporal stood up straight and saluted.

"Beggin' your pardon, sir," he said, "but do you think when I heard that Uncle Sam had got into a scrap with them dirty, cigaroot-smokin' Spanyards and was askin' his boys to take a hand with him to lick 'em off the face of the earth that I could help dropping everything right then and there and grabbin' up a gun and takin' a hold with the old man and the other boys? Say, colonel, do you think a man about my size could help doin' just what I done and bein' right here ready when he says the word?"

The colonel was stumped for an instant. Then he got up and took the corporal's hand.

"Get out of this," he said, hurriedly; "get out, and if you ever get drunk again I'll have you put in the guardhouse and nailed up until the war is over."—Washington Star.

The Plaid Stocking.

The plaid stocking is this year such a beauty that the traveling girl wears it without fail. She chooses, if she can afford it, the sandal stocking which has the appearance of a white ribbon twisted around the foot and ankle like the Roman sandal of old. It continues from the toe to the top, and is quite the most remarkable stocking of the season. Small flowers of delicate design are scattered over the groundwork of the stocking proper. The other popular type of stocking is much less expensive than the sandal stocking, which is a novelty. It is a double plaid in red, green, blue, yellow, black and white. There are stocking parties. Have you never heard of them, when young women of expensive hosiery tastes gather of an afternoon to sew and gossip and exhibit stockings?—Boston Herald.

A Bald-Headed Reply.

A naval officer very well and favorably known in London has for some unknown reason been advanced in his profession very slowly, though he has grown gray in the service, and, indeed, lamentably bald. Recently one of his juniors was bold enough to question him as to his remarkable absence of hair.

"How comes it that you are so very bald?"

The officer replied promptly and with much vindictiveness:

"Young man, you would be bald, I think, if you had had men stepping over your head for years in the way I have."—London Judy.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

Not in Rage.

He ground his teeth.

Yet there was nothing to indicate that he was angry.

Still he continued to grind his teeth with great persistency.

The grinding was done with one of those patent buzz saws that dentists use, and every now and then it seemed as if the patient would swear if it were not for the rubber dam in his mouth. And at that there was something in his gurgles that seemed to indicate that the dam was not all rubber.—Chicago Post.

An Easy Case.

Doctor—You are all run down. You must travel for a few months; that's the only thing that will save you. You need change of scene and air.

Patient—But traveling's all I've done for the last ten years. I'm a salesman for a big eastern house and often go from the Atlantic to the Pacific at a jump.

"Then what you need is rest and quiet. Three dollars, please."—Chicago Evening News.

Actors in general are "well posted." If you don't believe it ask the bill-sticker.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

It's useless to write to a corpse, but it's all right to wire a skeleton.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

She had just returned from a trip abroad, and was showing her friend the different curios she had brought back with her. "Now, here is a little thing I got to remember one place by," she said; "it is very pretty, isn't it?" "Charming," replied her friend, admiringly. "What place was it?" "Oh, I've forgotten now, we went to so many places, you know."—Town Topics.

Two commercial travelers, comparing notes: "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders." "That beats me," said the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home."—Tit-Bits.

Desperate Case.—Perspiring Manager (of excursion)—"We're a little behind time, I know, but we'll make it up on the last half of the run." Indignant Excursionist—"Make it up! What's the use of talking that way? We'll meet ourselves coming back long before we get there!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"It is all wrong," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "to say that a woman can make a fool of a man. She merely develops him."—Indianapolis Journal.

Trivvet—"Why is Skidmore for ever reading that manual of etiquette?" Dicer—"He says he wants to become familiar with polite literature."—Harlem Life.

The meanest man we ever heard of is a Washington man who refused to pay the doctor who helped him collect his accident insurance.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Another Long-Felt Want.—"Mme. Snipper has perfected a wonderful invention." "What is it?" "A revolving hat; it works so the congregation can see all sides of it."—Chicago Record.

A TRAVELLER'S TESTIMONY.

What He Carried on the Cars.

To Take when Travelling.

Every traveller knows that continuous journeying on the railroad is very apt to derange the system in some way. In spite of springs and soft seats there is a continuous jar and vibration, which acts upon the nervous system, and produces results varying somewhat, according to the strength of the traveller or his predisposition to some specific ailment. The most common consequence of continuous car riding is constipation. And this condition invariably produces headache, and tends to biliousness. J. J. Converse, St. Louis, Mo., found a way to avoid the evil effects of constipation, to which he was subject when travelling. He carried with him "the pill that will" cure constipation and all its sequent sufferings. This is what he says:

"Travelling on the cars tends to constipation with me, but by using Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills moderately, my bowels are kept in healthy action. They also prevent headache."—J. J. CONVERSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Ayer's Pills are good for constipation under all circumstances and conditions. They have cured long standing cases after every other medicine had failed. Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, of Atlanta, Ga., furnishes a case in point. He writes;

"For some years past, I was subject to constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, until some months ago, when I began taking Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and vastly improved my general health."—(REV.) FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, Atlanta, Ga.

Constipation is, perhaps, the most serious physical evil of to-day. It is like the Octopus, that grapples its victim and fastens its tentacles on trunk and limbs one after another, until at last, incapable of longer resistance, the helpless being succumbs to his frightful foe. Constipation is the beginning of many of the most murderous maladies, the clogged system becoming charged with poisons that affect the liver and kidneys, and prostrate the entire being mentally, morally, and physically. Dr. Ayer's Pills will cure constipation. If you doubt it send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, free, containing the testimony of those cured by this remedy. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. K

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"Bike"-chloride of sunshine is a good spring medicine.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Freedom Assured Them.

Clancy—Casey?

Casey—Yis.

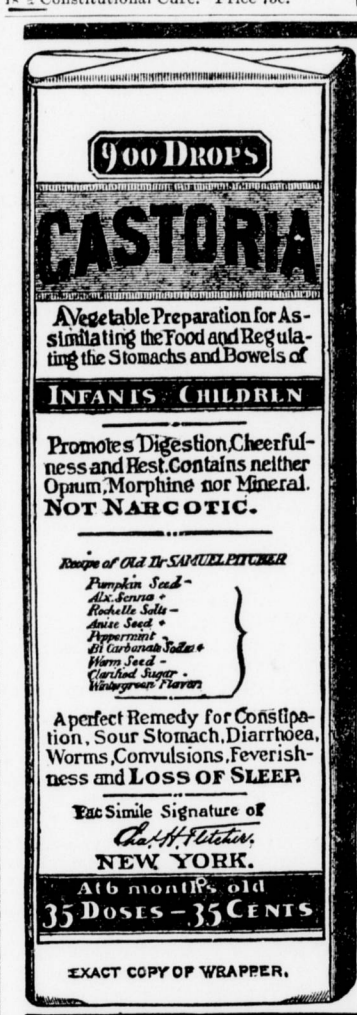
"Don't yez wish thot Oireland belonged to Shpain?"—Puck.

The lake and rail arrangements of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for this year are practically the same as were in effect in 1897. Freight for Lake Superior ports is sent by way of the Northern Steamship Company and the Owen line is used for the Lake Michigan ports. The trans-lake Erie arrangements are with the Detroit Steam Navigation Company between Cleveland and Detroit and the Ashley & Dustin Line and the Michigan & Ohio Car Ferry Company between Sandusky and Detroit.

People are beginning to admit that many men are looking for work who do not want it.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

A man isn't mighty because he never falls, but because of his ability to rise when he tumbles.—Chicago Daily News.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NOT NARCOTIC.
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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

IN A WORLD WHERE "CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS" NO PRAISE IS TOO GREAT FOR

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Missouri Pacific Railway

AND GO DIRECT TO THE GROUNDS OF THE

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Only Line that does it.

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CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

Additional Local News.

Patriotic Convicts.

Even convicts can be patriotic, as the prisoners at the Columbus, O., penitentiary proved the other morning. They were at chapel when several members of the naval reserves belonging to one of the Cleveland companies entered the hall. Chaplain Winget was then offering up prayer, but the pent up enthusiasm of the prisoners could not wait for the end of his petition to the throne of grace. They rose to their feet and despite the efforts of the guards to quiet them cheered long and loud for the uniforms the boys wore. No convict will be punished for this breach of the rules.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Elected Principal.

At a special meeting of the school board, held Tuesday evening, M. L. Willier, of Sterling Run, was elected principal. At the regular meeting, Tuesday a week, Miss Emma Nefcy and Miss Sue Stufenroth were elected teachers of the intermediate and primary schools respectively.—Driftwood Gazette.

LOCK HAVEN BOY IN THE FIGHT!

Frank T. McNarney Distinguishes Himself at Santiago.

Lock Haven Republican.

Frank T. McNarney who was captain of Company H in this city, but resigned and enlisted in the 10th U. S. regular infantry, was in the battle at Santiago, but escaped without injury. The following is from a letter written by Mr. McNarney to a friend in this city:

Before Santiago, July 6, 1898.

By good luck I am still safe without a scratch. We opened the ball July 1st and for nearly half of the day we were under a deadly hail of everything and from all sides, and we couldn't see a thing. We were actually in a slaughter pen, but we kept on the go, till we did sight the Spaniards then we forced them back almost into the city. The American loss was about 1,200 killed and wounded, but we gained ground and captured positions which seemed almost impregnable. The Spaniards are not the weaklings and cowards the papers make them out to be, but they stubbornly disputed every inch of ground we passed over and brave men fell on all sides. The Tenth was in the firing line and in front for five days, two and a half of it under heavy fire and short rations—the first day none and the second none—until evening of the fifth day, when we were relieved from the firing line and are now trying to rest until such time as we take it again which will be soon. There has been a truce since noon of the third, but I believe the ball opens at 5, it is now 3. Our artillery is no good—the Spaniards can silence them as fast as they get up, but they can't stop the advance of the infantry of our small army. We now have them pretty near cornered, and Gen. Shafter has demanded the surrender, which I understand they have refused. This is a hard country to fight in. It hardly seems possible to have gained our present position, it is all mountains and the Spaniards have strong intrenchments, and a perfect net work of barb wire fences, hid by small trees through which we must charge. I was at the extreme front all the time and did my duty to the very letter. Sergt. Parish of Co. A, and myself were the volunteer scouts who advanced ahead of our regiment and discovered the enemy. Five men were shot in Co. H, but none of them killed; both of our Majors were hard hit. Think we lost about 12 per cent. in the regiment in killed and wounded.

War is a bad thing, but I am still feeling fine, as I said in a letter from Tampa and I think I have already made a couple of good skirmish runs on the Spaniards. I think, after our next fight we will have some rest as I expect we will take the city. I propose to be in everything that the 10th is in, and take chances. Still have some hope of the Spaniards surrendering, in which case the fighting here would be over.

FRANK T. M'NARNEY, Sergeant.

The writer of the above is a brother of our townsman, J. P. McNarney.

Warning to Water Drinkers.

Don't risk your life drinking foul water; you don't have to; our soda is made from pure *deep* (247 feet) *well* water and is filtered and is absolutely safe and wholesome. Metzger's, of course.

Pic-Nic.

The Episcopal Sunday school picnic at Sizerville yesterday was a very enjoyable occasion and the children were delighted with the days outing.

Are You Hot?

Try a lemon (real lemons) phosphate at Metzger's, of course.

It Must be Good.

Every one is drinking "cherry" ice cream soda. Have you tried it? Yes—Metzger's, of course.

If you want to Sell Anything,
If you want to Buy Anything,—
If you want a Tenant.
Advertise in the PRESS

Decisions Important to County Commissioners.

Congressman Hicks, at the request of J. Horace Smith, esq., solicitor for Blair county, submitted recently to the commissioner of internal revenue a question as to the liability of county commissioners and county treasurers under the new tax law. Recently Mr. Hicks received a reply from the commissioner in which the commissioner says "that an order drawn by county commissioners in their official capacity upon the county treasurer in discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law is not subject to the stamp tax."

The commissioner further says as to the county treasurer: "That the county treasurer drawing a check on the bank and signing it in his official capacity as county treasurer, in payment of an order drawn upon him by the county commissioners, must be regarded as the exercise of a function belonging to him strictly as an officer of the county, and therefore no stamp is required to be affixed to such check."

It has generally been supposed that when a county treasurer deposited his money in a bank that such deposit was for the convenience of the treasurer, and that the checks of the treasurer would be subject to the stamp tax. The commissioner, however, holds, as is noticed by his decision above quoted, that checks drawn by the county treasurer as such are not subject to the stamp tax. If this be a proper interpretation of the law we suppose it applies equally to checks issued by a city treasurer.

Tariff and Price of Wool.

Under free wool the price dropped to 12 cents per pound. The present price of wool is due to the Protection afforded by the Dingley Tariff bill. The market has now nearly reached the point at which wool can be imported under the new Tariff. When our unwashed wool has reached the price of about 22 cents per pound the full protection afforded by the Dingley Tariff will have been reached. Under the McKinley Tariff of 1889-90 the price of wool was 22 to 24 cents per pound, which is the highest point it has reached in 12 years. Following this, for a period of two years under Grover Cleveland and no tariff, the price was about 13 cents per pound for unwashed wool.

Owing to the Dingley Protective Tariff the price to-day for unwashed wool is 20 cents per pound, and with the return of prosperous times and the consumption of the enormous amount of foreign wool brought in under free duty during the first half of the year 1897 we shall have reached the point where the wool will receive the full benefit of the Tariff which will advance the price of unwashed wool from 2 to 4 cents above the present price. This will again revive the wool industry in this country and greatly increase the next year's clip.—Meadville Republican.

Williams-Switzer.

The wedding bells again rang out their golden notes with all their sweetness on Tuesday of this week, in our town. The center of interest was the home of Mr. W. D. Switzer.

A goodly company of invited guests gathered in the late afternoon, and promptly at five o'clock, David Williams and Sara E. Switzer followed the Rev. J. H. Graybeill, D. D., into the parlor and were solemny united in marriage. The ceremony was impressive and beautiful. The Rev. Mr. McCaslin of Emporium was present and assisted in the service. After a bountiful repast, at which wit and humor and merry laughter were indulged in a pleasant hour or two were enjoyed in social chat and pleasant conversation. The happy young couple took the nine o'clock train East, amid a shower of rice and the good wishes of many friends. After a tour of a few weeks they will return and settle down to active and practical life in our town. We extend to the newly wedded pair our cordial greeting and best wishes for a long and happy life.—St. Marys Gazette.

Canned Tomatoes.

The statement that large shipments of canned tomatoes are being made from Tampa to supply the troops in Cuba needs some explanation. The canned tomatoes are not warmed up or cooked again before using, but are eaten cold, just as they are taken from the can, forming a very acceptable ration for men living on bacon, beans and "tacks," as the hard-tack biscuits are feelingly referred to. Canned tomatoes furnish a refreshing and palatable vegetable supply in concentrated form. In fact, they take the place of fruit and vegetables and are often eaten before breakfast, the soldier in the field craving food of that sort.

Gain by Advertising.

Denver Republican: One Denver firm has been investigating the merits of advertising. A careful account has been kept, and, with $250 investment each month, the business has shown an increase from 100 to 163 per cent. over corresponding months last year, when no newspaper advertising was done.

Just Specify It.

You can have your soda made with Sizerville mineral water if you want it—Metzger's, of course; he keeps it at his fountain.

Private Jesse M. Baker.

The following story, which was told in the Pittsburg Times a few days since, will prove interesting to a great many Pennsylvanians who are personally acquainted with the subject of the sketch:

"Private, what have you got in that jug?"

It was an officer in the uniform of the United States artillery, a member of the staff of Maj. Gen. Graham, commander at Camp Alger, Va., who peremptorily put the question. The soldier he addressed was a heavy-set fellow of about 42, with a keen, shrewd face and smiling lips shaded by a brown mustache. The insignia on his uniform showed that he was a private in Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In one hand he carried a two-gallon brown jug, and by the way it weighed him down to one side it evidently wasn't empty. Saluting the officer, he promptly replied:

"Water, sir!"

"Water?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where are you going with it?"

"I am taking it to the surgeon general of the United States at Washington, so that it may be analyzed in order that we may know whether or not it is fit to be used by the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment."

The officer rather doubtfully pulled the cork and smelled the contents of the jug. As a rule privates at Camp Alger don't carry around water in jugs. Satisfied, however, that it wasn't something stronger, he handed the jug back to the soldier and was about to pass on when the latter began to ask some questions.

"You graduated from West Point in the class of 1877, didn't you?"

"I did," was the rather surprised response.

"I thought I remembered you," said the private. "I used to drill you when you were a 'plebe.' Do you remember the roll call still?" And he ran down the once familiar old call until he reached the officer's name.

"That's my name," struck in the latter. "Who are you?"

"Jesse M. Baker," answered the private of D, Sixth Pennsylvania, and the two shook hands.

It was ex-Senator Jesse M. Baker, of Delaware county, he of "Baker ballot" fame, who thus struck an old acquaintance. In the rolls of the volunteer army there is possibly no more signal example of the stuff our soldiers are made of than Mr. Baker affords. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Military academy, and then entered West Point, but didn't graduate, because, as he expresses it, he was "shy on his French." His lack of knowledge of that language didn't keep him out of the Pennsylvania National Guard, however, for he entered that organization in 1877 and worked himself up until he became major in the Sixth regiment. That position he resigned about a year ago in order to devote his time wholly to the law. But the war with Spain broke out, and he at once enlisted as a private in his old regiment. In that capacity he served until a day or two ago, when Gov. Hastings commissioned him first lieutenant in Company K, Fourth regiment, which, under Col. D. B. Case, is now at Tampa, Fla., awaiting orders for Cuba.

Even had the Governor not given Private Baker this promotion, it is not likely that he would have been a private very much longer. President McKinley heard of Private Baker from Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, and sent word to Secretary Alger that a staff position must be found for him.

"Then," the President added to Mr. Smith, "I want you to have Baker's story written up and printed."

It is worth printing, this story of a man who studied at West Point, became a lawyer, was twice district attorney of Delaware county, served two terms in the House and one in the Senate of Pennsylvania, where he identified his name with our present voting system, was 20 years in the National Guard and became major of his regiment, and then went to the front as a private soldier. Armies which can show men like this will bear the flag to victory anywhere they may be sent.

What it Might Say.

Said a citizen the other day: "We expect the local paper to say all of the good things about us. It goes to help fill up the news columns, and the news is what the people take the paper for." Very true, friend, your argument is all right and very convincing, but did you consider all the unpleasant things that the local paper might truthfully say about you—but doesn't—would sell ten papers to the complimentary items one? We regret that human nature is built that way, but nevertheless it is, and the fellow making a newspaper in a community where everybody is supposed to know everybody's business better than his own, finds it much more difficult to determine what to leave out of the sheet than what to put in. Thanks, awfully, for your suggestion; you mean well, but you don't know. —[Ex.

For Sale.

A team of heavy black Morgan mares, six years old, for sale.

CHAS. FRY,
Emporium, Pa.

Rich Valley Notes.

The weather is hot, dry and dusty.

"Dan" is on the track again, running night and day.

T. H. Ryan, overseer of the McKean county poor house made a short visit here a few weeks ago.

Wm. Graham, of Clearfield made us a flying visit a week or so ago.

Miss Maud Evans visited her grandmother and friends in the valley a few days ago.

J. T. Laning, of Washington, D. C., called on friends here lately.

Oscar Heath, of Sinnemahoning, came up on his wheel last Saturday.

Winfield Chadwick, of Wisconsin, formerly a resident of this place is visiting his friends in the valley.

Miss Florence Yorton has been visiting her sister Mrs. Readett for some time.

Eld. J. G. Saunders, of Roulette, made a short visit here Monday the 11th, and preached in the Sweesy school house in the evening.

The Wesleyan Methodists held their quarterly meeting Saturday and Sunday the 25th and 26th, of June. Eld. Sibley had charge of the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goff, Mrs. Nettie Lewis and Mrs. S. M. Housler with others from North Creek, went to Keating Summit Sabbath the 9th, to attend the Seventh Day Adventists quarterly meeting. They report an excellent meeting.

A. O. Swartwood and family drove to Sterling Run, Saturday and visited friends there.

Sam Lewis went after huckleberries up Britton Run and had quite an experience with rattlesnakes. He stepped upon a large stone and hearing a rattler looked around and found himself surrounded with no less than nine of them he managed to reach a stick with which he killed two of them, the rest got away.

Mrs. Ella Baird is at Delavan, N. Y., visiting her daughter Mrs. H. J. Bullock.

Mrs. Elias Barton went to Olean a couple of weeks ago to visit her mother.

And now it is Murdock McNeil that is happy. A dear little daughter came to them a few days ago and M. says he has got just what he wants.

We are sorry to hear that Elihu Chadwick has lost a horse; breaking up his team that he needs so badly this time of year. Mr. Chadwick has been very unfortunate for the last year. meeting with several financial losses, and with so serious an accident last winter that he is partially crippled for life. He is a kind-hearted and obliging neighbor and certainly has our sympathy. ADINA.

July 18, 1898.

Mason Hill Letter.

News are scarce. Our people have behaved well this week.

Rev. Ebersole, of Sterling Run, had business here on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Connor visited friends on Huston hill over Sunday.

Harry Ford, of Miller's Run, attended church here on Thursday night.

Constable Speckman, of Driftwood, was seen on our streets Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Russell had the misfortune to fall and break her left arm, Thursday.

Miss Liza Russell, of Grove hill, visited friends here over Sunday.

David Ives has finished his large bark job on Mix run and is about to build a palace on his farm at this place.

Mrs. Alzina Barr was called to Miller's Run on Sunday by the illness of Mrs. W. N. Barr.

A number of our people attended the funeral of the infant daughter of Calvin Barr, on Huston hill, Sunday.

C. W. Williams boasts of having the best hay in the county; twelve tons were cut on three acres.

Here we come again with another marriage: On Tuesday, July 12, at 10.30 a. m., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Durward Lupole, of Miller's Run, and Miss Martha Connor, of Huston Hill, by Rev. Ebersole, of Sterling Run. The best girl was Miss Nellie Marsh, of this place, and the best man was Rolla Ford, of Miller's Run. After the ceremony the happy couple and guests were invited to a sumptuous repast, of which all partook with an evident relish. DING.

Our Big Coal Production.

The production of coal in the United States for the year 1897 was 198,250,000 tons, while that of the entire world was about 600,000,000 tons, nearly one-half as much as that of the balance of the globe.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure, or price refunded. For Sale at L. Taggart's Drug Store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Ballard's Snow Liniment cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sick Headache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, Corns, and all pain and Inflammation. The most penetrating Liniment in the world. Try, it 50c.

ALL SORTS.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v31-n40-1y

If Spain really wants quick peace, should send those two war schriekers, Gen. Weyler and Capt. Aunon, within reach of Sampson's and Shafter's guns.

Thousands of persons have been cured by piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

That Spanish privateer said to be off the coast of British Columbia is probably the ghost of one of the Dons' many defunct war ships.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The only time that Hobson ever felt really shaky was when so many of his comrades grasped his hands in congratulation

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Now that the Cadiz squadron has turned tail, Augusti will realize that the Spanish jig in the Philippines is up.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Tex., writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

A silence that can be felt has fallen upon the lately vociferous European critics of American fighting ability.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and nnver gripe. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Blanco's voice is still for war. He will change his tune when our forces get ready to move on Havana.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedies had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by L. Taggart. jy

Dewey will be a very disappointed man when he hears that Camara has decided to cut his acquaintance.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Everybody's hat will be off in salute to the new Colonel of the Rough Riders, "Teddy" Roosevelt.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

The more the Spaniards fight to sustain their honor, the less of the latter article they accumulate.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache, and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

And after all Uncle Sam annexed Hawaii without asking any foreign power "by your leave."

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quinsy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-1y

Spain would feel very yellow indeed if we should also decide to scoop in her Canaries.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by L. Taggart. jy

If Spain hasn't had enough she can feel assured of getting a lot more of the same kind.

Fulton & Pearsall.

These up-to-date painters have consolidated their business and may be found at their shop in Parsons' Bazaar. Both are practical painters and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them. Estimates furnished for all kinds of house, sign and decorative painting as well as wall papering and frescoing. Especial attention given to out of town orders. 47tf.

Congress has adjourned leaving a record that is strong enough to stand alone.

Diphtheria.

The most successful throat remedy in the world is Armstrong's Diphtheria ond Quinsy Drops. Sold by druggista R. C. Dodson. 6-lys.

Blanco probably wishes he hadn't been so previous in ordering Cervera to fight.

Kidney or Bladder Troubles.

If you suffer from kidney, bladder or urinary troubles, or from too frequent or scanty urine, "Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure" is what you want. Bed-wetting by children is generally cured by one bottle of this powerful remedy. Testimonials are disregarded, many people doubting the honesty or sincerity of them, we therefore avoid giving any here, but will furnish them on application to dealer whose name is given below. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

It is not what a manufacturer says about his own medicine that cures a patient, but what the medicine does. Ballard's Horehound Syrup does the work and does it well. It cures coughs and colds in a day. It's healing, soothing and quieting. 25c. & 50c.

You have lost a great many umbrellas, but did you ever find one.

That dark brown taste and horrid breath you have in the morning is caused by an inactive liver. Some medicines relieve for a while; others for a few days, but Herbine cures.

Harvesting is as hard on a farmer's wife as a wedding.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhœa.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c. sizes for sale by L. Taggart. jy

The Spanish coon is preparing to come down before Watson begins to shoot.

The Sun

may shine brightly and the birds may sing their sweetest songs, but if your stomach is not right there is no happiness for you. Keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house and use it according to directions and the sun and birds will not shine and sing in vain. Constipation and indigestion cured. Trial size 10c (10 doses) and in 50c and $1.00 bottles. Of L. Taggart. [juiy]

Pando is evidently too old a bird to think of being caged in Santingo.

Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering from throat and lung difficulties to call at our store for a sample bottle of Otto's Cure. We confidently recommend it as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. We believe it will cure you. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 33-15-1y

Uncle Sam's gobble of the Sandwiches seem to agree with him mightily.

Great Excitement in Town.

Over the remarkable cures by the grand specific, Bacon's Celery King, which acts as a natural laxative, stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and kidneys and is nature's great healer and health renewer. If you have kidney, liver and blood disorder do not delay but call at our store for a free trial package. R. C. Dodson. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. 33-15ly

If Spain doesn't soon end the war, the war will soon end Spain.

No Griping or Pains.

Arrowsmith, Ill., Jan. 23, 1897.

Dear Sirs:—I have been bothered for 15 years with constipation and I have tried many preparations during that time. I commenced using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the fall of 1895, and unhesitatingly say it is the best remedy I have ever found for my trouble. No griping or pains after taking. Yours, etc., WM. HURT.

Of L. Taggart. [july]

There is no place like home says Camara.

Diphtheria

In Spain's army would be terrible, because in that country Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops have not been introduced. It has proved to be the quick sure cure for throat diseases. Sold by druggists. R.C. Dodgson. 6ly

The Cadiz squadron has bluffed its last bluff.

Are you Troubled with Dyspepsia?

If so, do not neglect until it is too late this opportunity of ridding yourself of this trouble. Dr. Fenner's Dyspepsia Cure, as the name implies, is simply for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. This is a preparation long and successfully used in private practice by one of America's best qualified physicians, who is an accepted authority on all medical questions. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

Allegheny College.

Founded in 1815.
Good Traditions.
Strong Faculty.
Unsurpassed Location.
Reasonable Expenses.

Catalogue sent free of Charge to any address upon application to

President Crawford,
Meadville, Pa.

FALL TERM opens Sept. 20

Mott's Nerverine Pills

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing of lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. $1.00 per box by mail; 6 boxes for $5.00.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio

For sale by R. C. Dodson.